The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF GRANT

Monument Dedicated With Imposing Military and Civic Ceremonies.

THE NATION'S HOLIDAY

A Brilliant Pageant on Land and Water.

WITNESSED BY COUNTLESS THOUSANDS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS PARTICIPATE IN THE EXERCISES.

Address of President McKinley—The Monument Described—The Sarcophagus—A Vacant Space—Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

New York, April 27.—With military pomp and splendor never before witnessed in this country was dedicated today the magnificent monument erected by the people of the country to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant. The ceremonies took place in the presence of a great multitude of people. Six miles of streets were lined with people estimated to number over one million. It was a tribute of the populace to the great American general that has no parallel in American history.

As all Europe honored Napoleon's interment under the dome of the invalides so did all America honor Grant today. There was, assembled on the high knoll of the drive, on the numerous stands erected about the tomb, such a gathering of men of eminence, from far and near, as was strange even to cosmopolitan New York. Standing within the very shadows of the monument itself were the President and Vice-President, the members of his cabinet, all living noted generals of the country, the diplomatic corps, representing Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, China and other nations; most of the Congress and the Senate of the country, the Governors of scores of States, members of different legislative bodies throughout the country, prominent confederate soldiers with whom Grant crossed swords in the 60's, all bent upon honoring the memory of America's celebrated soldier.

The parade from Madison Square to the tomb was a dazzling spectacle. Fifty thousand men marched in solid columns amid the hurrahs of the multitude. In the North river over 200 crafts of all description joined in the demonstration. The warships of the North Atlantic squadron were assembled in double indented column immediately opposite the monument and back of them rode at anchor a fleet of foreign warships which gathered here in honor of the occasion. Immediately behind the visiting ships was a fleet of the United States revenue cutters, and further down the river was an immense fleet of merchant vessels. The ceremonies began with the marching of the soldiers and civilians toward the noble temple which shelters Grant's body. It was 10:30 o'clock when Grand Marshal Dodge gave the order for the first column to move. From that hour until evening the air was filled with martial music. The crowds along the route were unprecedented. Hundreds of stands, each one seating thousands, had been erected, and were early in the day besieged by those who were willing to pay anywhere from $2 to $10 for a seat.

The greatest crowds were at the Park Plaza, Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; the Park circle, Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, and in the vicinity of the tomb. The crush at the latter place was enormous and dangerous. The stands about the tomb and along the driveway were particularly jammed. Those just about the tomb seated approximately 50,000, and the other stands possibly 250,000 more.

As the marching columns passed the monument on the west side, each column gave a silent salute, which was repeated on the opposite side of the tomb, where the men passed in review of the President. The whole line of march was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. There was scarcely a house along the route which did not display the national colors. Throughout the city, too, the decorations were general. Flags flew from house tops, while in many instances buildings were almost smothered behind profuse decorations. The larger stands were decorated with royal purple bunting and American flags. The speakers' desk, at which the President presided, was covered with the President's official flag. On other stands suspended from poles were hung the eighteen corps flags of the army.

On the tomb itself there was no decoration except double victory palms bound on the face of each column of the front. They were fastened on the columns with purple silk, which is the color used in the windows of the tomb to subdue the light from without.

On other municipal stands were placed the flags of the foreign countries.

In the center of the main stand, worked in national colors, was the motto: "Let us have peace." This inscription was also carved over the facade of the tomb in bold letters, and was the first thing to catch the eye at close quarters.

Early in the morning the President and Vice-President, diplomatic corps, members of the cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Grant and family, and the specially invited guests of the city assembled at the Fifth Avenue hotel and proceeded in carriages to the monument.

Squadron A, National Guards, state, acted escort for the President. Four mounted aids, each from the army of the Tennessee and the Loyal Legion, and a detail of four comrades from George J. Meade post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, were in carriages as escort to Mrs. Grant and family; all under command of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, representing Grand Marshal Dodge.

The morning broke bright with a wonderful snap in the air, more like a morning in winter than the last of April.

From Murray Hill to Union Square, Broadway and the neighboring thoroughfares were rarely so active at the dawn of day as they were this morning.

The Grant Post flag, 35x50 feet, hoisted, stood 500 feet north of the monument, and was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution. The pole is 160 feet in height and made of steel.

Eighty carriages filled the streets above the Fifth Avenue hotel before 8 o'clock this morning. In the first carriage were Mrs. U. S. Grant, Col. Fred D. Grant, Mrs. Fred D. Grant and Miss Julia Grant. Following them were U. S. Grant, third; U. S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., Miss Mirian Grant, Chaffee Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Fannie Grant, U. S. Grant, fourth; Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris, Algernon Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Miss Rose Marie Sartoris, Jesse R. Grant, Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Grant, Chapman Grant, Mrs. Virginia Grant Corbin, the Hon. M. J. Cramer and Mrs. M. J. Cramer. These carriages passed around the square and took position just in advance of the first group. Last of all, President McKinley, Mayor Strong, former President Cleveland, Speaker Reed, Vice-President Hobart, members of the cabinet, and the judges of the United States Supreme Court entered a third group of carriages.

The first objects of interest to the early arrivals at Riverside drive were the gaily decorated warships in the river. The fleet had dressed ship at 6 o'clock, and the flags of all nations flying in a stiff wind presented a beautiful picture. At 8:45 o'clock a national salute was fired from the New York, the flagship. A few minutes later a detachment of the signal corps of the National Guard took places on the west side of the grand stand and exchanged signals with the fleet.

Fourteen hundred men from the war ships in the North Atlantic squadron were landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth street at 9 o'clock.

The presidential party passed over the entire parade route. They were escorted between banks of human faces a hundred deep, for the people were already lined up.

President McKinley and the party reached the tomb at 11 o'clock. As he alighted from his carriage the band struck up, "Hail to the Chief," and the men-of-war stationed in the North river fired a rapid national salute of twenty-one guns.

Ex-President Cleveland marched on the stand with Gen. Tracy. A few minutes later Speaker Reed appeared with Senator Elkins. Behind President McKinley were Vice-President Hobart and Gen. Horace Porter, followed by the members of the cabinet and representatives of the Grant family. The ceremonies began at 11:15 o'clock with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Bishop John P. Newman then offered prayer.

President McKinley was loudly cheered as he arose to deliver his address. He began it at 11:28. The President said:

The President's Address.

"Fellow-Citizens: A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony, and was devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable, because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best beloved of American soldiers.

Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered.

'In marking the successful completion of this work we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the Governors of States and the sovereign people from every section of our common country, who join in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen.

"Almost twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore.

"The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are for the most part now no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed, generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose. A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. Gen. Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship.

"Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as commander-in-chief of the armies of the union, calm and confident as President of a reunited and strengthened nation which his genius has been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech; his simple ways had a flavor of rare and unique distinction, and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty and national unity. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affection of the people. Today his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. The veteran leaders of the blue and gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory.

"It is right, then, that Gen. Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life, and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the noble river on whose banks he first learned the art of war, and of which he became master and leader without a rival.

"But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis, among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds, in the certainty that as time passes around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all climes, races and nationalities.

"New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier; but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of 70,000,000 of American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forever more."

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, after which Gen. Horace Porter delivered his address.

Mayor Strong accepted the monument on behalf of the city.

Fifty-three thousand men went swinging into line, file after file, company after company, battalion after battalion, in perfect order and precision as the signal was given at 10:30 o'clock, and the greatest military display the city has ever seen was fairly under way. So perfect were the arrangements and so exactly did each company and battalion commander understand when he was to start, that long before Maj.-Gen. Dodge gave the order for the start, everything was in readiness for the monster pageant to move smoothly.

The kalidescopical aspect of the parade was bewildering. The handsome gold-braided uniforms of the army and navy officers, the picturesque outfits of the regulars and marines, and the dress uniforms of the militia afforded much to admire. While the men cheered the marching the women went into ecstacies over the gold-braided uniforms and manly appearing soldiers.

When the head of the column reached the monument the warships of the North Atlantic squadron, which were stationed just opposite the monument, thundered out a salute of twenty-one guns apiece.

The naval parade was an interesting demonstration. The most powerful array of American war vessels ever seen in the North River of this city was assembled directly opposite the tomb in double column. It was what is known as the North Atlantic squadron, Admiral Bunce in command.

The Grant tomb is massive, yet well relieved by pillars and other embellishments. The ground upon which it rests is 140 feet above the river and the structure lifts itself 175 feet in the air.

The exterior of the building is of light granite and all of the interior is finished in white marble. The porch is approached by a flight of steps 70 feet wide. At the southern exposure is the opening of the crypt. It is 30 feet wide in the centre of the chamber. Looking down into the vault the great sarcophagus holding the remains of General Grant is to be seen. This sarcophagus was made from one piece of Wisconsin porphyry, which is said to excel in beauty the Finland porphyry, from which the sarcophagus of Napoleon was chiselled. Beside this is a place for another. Here a duplicate will some day hold the remains of Mrs. Grant. The sarcophagus is of a dark red color and highly polished. The capstone bears the inscription "Ulysses S. Grant." The sarcophagus weighs ten tons. It is ten feet four inches long, five feet six inches wide and four feet eight inches high.

The bronze doors of the tomb weigh 7,000 pounds.

One feature of the Grant ceremony which has been generally overlooked is the nervousness which broods around the naval ships of Spain which were sent here to attend the celebration. The police commissioners yesterday received a letter from the navy department at Washington inviting consideration to the advice of a naval attache of the United States legation in Spain urging special police protection for Spanish vessels invited to participate in the ceremony. "It is hoped that no Cuban fanatic or Cuban-American will insult the vessel in New York," the attache wrote, "as any demonstration on the part of any irresponsible people in New York will produce a very bad impression abroad."

Captain Schults, of the harbor police, had all four of his boats on patrol duty around the Spanish ships last night. A system of signals was adopted, so that in case of trouble near or on board of the Spanish vessels, word could be at once sent to Pier A, where a constant watch was maintained all night.

A Thousand for a Bicycle Race.

Baltimore, April 27.—A proposition has been made to Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper for a race at the Electric Park, the new cycle track here, July 1. The race is to be three mile heats, best two of three, for a purse of $1,000, and 60 per cent. of the gate receipts to go to the winner.

BIG SHIPS IN FLAMES

Fire at Newport News Destroys Property Worth Millions.

EXTENSIVE PIERS ENTIRELY DESTROYED

ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF MERCHANDISE CONSUMED.

Flames Subdued With Great Difficulty—Several Men Severely Injured and Others Unaccounted for—Origin of Fire Unknown.

Newport News, Va., April 27.—As the result of a fire which started early this morning in the centre of Pier No. 5, known as the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and Old Dominion Steamship Company grain pier, property valued at $1,000,000, was destroyed and several men were severely burned. The property destroyed included Pier No. 5, where most of the New York vessels land and where grain is loaded, Pier No. 6, the Liverpool pier, steamship Solvig, of the Johnson Line, steamship Clintonia, of the United States Company's line, loaded with lumber; steamship Boyne, of the same line, partially burned; four masted schooner Vischoff, loaded with staves for the Standard Oil Company, entirely burned, and the Chesapeake and Ohio tug Wanderer.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is presumed that the fire originated from some boat. The two piers which were destroyed were crowded with flour, staves and freight of a miscellaneous character, worth several hundred thousand dollars. The Vischoff had thirty carloads of staves aboard. The Solvig was loading grain. She was a tramp and was not under order, but she would probably have sailed for Hamburg.

The tramp steamship Clintonia has a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise. She was loading for Rotterdam and Amsterdam. When she took fire she was towed out into the bay for some distance and the work of fighting the flames continued. She was gutted, however, and beached. The tug Wanderer, which was completely destroyed, was valued at $25,000.

Car float No. 2 was damaged to the extent of about $3,500. The fire was got under control only after some heroic fighting in which over a dozen tug boats engaged. One of these had a terrible experience, several of the crew being badly burned and others jumping overboard to save their lives.

Captain J. Reite, of the German schooner Vischoff, was terribly burned, and may die. The captain of the Solvig was also burned and three of his crew injured. Two of the crew of the Wanderer are missing. The others had a narrow escape. The crew of the Solvig barely escaped when the fire swept over the vessel, and as it is, several of the men are still unaccounted for, though they may have got off all right.

INSURANCE MEN MEET.

The Feature of the Convention a Sensational Speech by Mr. Patrick.

Special to The Tribune.

Southern Pines, N. C., April 27.—A meeting was held at the Piney Woods Inn here today of insurance men and members of the Southern States Immigration and Industrial Association. Gentlemen were present from several Southern States, and some Northern insurance men are also here. M. T. Bryan, of Nashville, Tenn., presided. George Allen, of Raleigh, was secretary. The object of this convention has been several times outlined in The Tribune. All that was discussed today was directed toward ascertaining what could be done to secure Northern insurance companies to make more investments in the South. Papers were read, and talks made by Prof. Stuart, of New York; J. D. Church, of Charlotte, D. L. Gore ,of Wilmington; J. Van Lindley, of Greensboro; T. F. Harmon, of South Carolina; J. R. Young, of Henderson; A. G. Hall, of Tennessee; J. C. Drewery, F. B. Arendell, Carey J. Hunter, J. D. Boushall, all of Raleigh; W. S. Parker, of Henderson; S. Wittkonsky, of Charlotte, and John T. Patrick, industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line.

The sensation of the day was the speech of John T. Patrick. After supper he addressed the meeting. He said a statement had been made and sent out that the association opposed Northern insurance companies. He said it was not necessary to speak for the association, for it was known how it stood, but he declared the statement was a falsehood and he was now and hereafter personally responsible. Mr. Patrick further declared that the Southern people were capable of taking care of themselves. Who he was hitting at did not develop. At 10 p. m., after referring the matter to the annual meeting of the Southern States Industrial and Immigration Association, the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon a party went to Pine Hurst. Manager St. John, of the Piney Wood Inn, is very solicitous for the pleasure of his guests. General Passenger Agent Anderson, of the Seaboard Air Line, is in attendance, and is doing all in his power to make the meeting pleasant and profitable.

Raleigh people present are: N. W. West, J. C. Drewery, J. B. Kenney, F. B. Arendell, Geo. Alden, T. T. Hay, Carey J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boushall and Miss Susie Heck. Fully a hundred people are here in attendance from the South and North.

R. H. H.

ANARCHY IN ATHENS.

Populace Arming and Threatening the Life of the King.

Athens, April 27.—The situation here this evening is extremely critical and the fall of the dynasty is seriously threatened. Crowds of excited people are flocking to the gunmakers and other places where arms are sold, and there is scarcely a man to be met who has not armed himself to the best of his ability. Meanwhile many of the prominent men of the capital are exorting the people to remain calm and preserve order, but with indifferent success. The downfall of the ministry is imminent.

The opposition leaders were summoned to a conference with the king this afternoon. While still closeted with his majesty in the palace, outside large crowds of people assembled, crying: "Treason," and venting their rage against the government in the strongest terms.

The King Makes Concessions.

Athens, April 27.—After the conference at the palace today, M. Scouloudis, one of the leaders of the opposition, said in an interview that all those present at the meeting agreed that it was the first duty of the Government to recognize the army, whatever should follow.

A semi-official note has been issued to the newspapers here, stating that King George has informed Prime Minister Delyannis that he would refrain in future from interfering with the direction of the campaign.

Has Not Appealed to the Powers.

London, April 27.—The report that Greece was appealing to the powers to help her out of her predicament has not been confirmed. What action she may take in the immediate future is not known, but it is virtually certain that she has not yet asked the powers for their mediation or for their assistance in any way.

The War Will go On.

London, April 27.—The Standard's Athens correspondent quotes Prime Minister Delyannis today as saying that the war would still be carried on, that it was the popular desire that the campaign should be continued, if by so doing the national honor would be vindicated.

The Greek Fleet Betrayed.

London, April 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the crisis in the ministry of marine arose from a telegram from M. Kororakis, a naval officer, saying: "During the four days the fleet has spent at Skiathos we have been betrayed." No explanation of the dispatch is given.

BIG LEAGUE DIAMOND.

Players Seem to Have Been Affected by the Cool Weather.

Louisville, Ky., April 27.—The Colonels batted at the right time today and profited by the errors of the Pirates. Gardner, who took Donnelly's place at third, played a miserable game. Padden's batting was the feature. The attendance was 3,500. Score:

		R	H	E
Louisville	1 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 1	8	7	2
Pittsburg	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1	6	11	7

Batteries: Cunningham and Dexter. Hastings and Merritt.

Indians Scalped at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 27.—The first ladies' day drew a goodly sprinkling of the fair ones among the 5,000 witnesses of the second successive scalping of the Indians by the Cincinnatis. Errors were plenty, both sides contributing alike freely to that end. Score:

		R	H	E
Cincinnati	2 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 *	7	10	4
Cleveland	0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0	3	10	3

Batteries: Breitenstein and Peitz, McDermot and Zimmer.

Dull Game at Brooklyn.

Baltimore, April 27.—The Champions defeated the Brooklyns today in an uninteresting, long contest. The weather was too cold for base ball and the spectators sat shivering throughout the entire game. Both pitchers were hit hard and often, but the Champions bunched their hits together with the Bridegrooms' errors. Smith hurt his finger in the fifth and gave way to Grim. G. Smith and La Chance did excellent work in the field, especially the latter, who saved several wild throws. Score:

		R	H	E
Baltimore	0 3 0 1 3 2 3 0 0	12	14	4
Brooklyn	2 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 1	8	14	4

Batteries: Pond and Robinson, Daub and Grim.

Browns Defeat Chicago.

St. Louis, April 27.—Effective pitching by Donahue and opportune hitting by the Browns caused the defeat of Chicago today. The visitors secured three of their five hits in the first two innings. Score:

		R	H	E
St. Louis	2 3 0 2 0 0 3 0 *	10	11	2
Chicago	2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	5	2

Batteries: Donahue and McFarland, Terry and Kittridge.

Rusie the Greatest.

New York, April 27.—With his great right arm in splendid working order, Amos Rusie made his bow to 10,000 enthusiastic followers at the Polo grounds today, and proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is still the best base ball pitcher in America today. Score:

		R	H	E
New York	2 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 *	8	13	5
Washington	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	7	4

Batteries: Rusie and Wilson, McJames and McGuire.

Phillies Win From Boston.

Philadelphia, April 27.—Today's game was a slugging match, in which the home team were fortunate to bunch their hits with Boston's errors. Score:

		R	H	E
Phila	3 0 3 0 1 0 1 2 0	10	16	2
Boston	1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4	8	17	7

Batteries: Orth and Clements, Nicholas and Ganzel.

Second Edition

'TWAS COLD AND WINDY

Unfavorable Weather for the Grant Celebration.

THOUSANDS WENT HOME SHIVERING

HORSES FRIGHTENED BY ARTICLES BORNE ON WINGS OF WIND.

Policeman Trampled Under Foot by a Horse—Veteran Fatally Injured by Falling Down Stairs—Negro Knocks Out an Italian

New York, April 27.—As the afternoon wore on, the chilly wind whirled round and round filling the air so thickly with dust that at times it was only with the greatest difficulty that the spectators could see across the drive. The air was thick with flying papers, and every horse that passed became almost unmanageable. There was great danger of a panic. Horses pranced about, scattering the spectators on both sides of the drive. Dust covered riders tried to check the prancing animals, but in each instance had it not been for the police a bad accident might have occurred. Horse after horse tore past the grand stand with one or two policemen clinging to the bridle, the rider shouting and men and women trying to rush out of harm's way. The unfavorable conditions became aggravated as the day advanced, the wind increasing and the weather becoming colder, and long before the parade had passed, half the seats on the stands were empty and the crowds on the drive began to thin out and get away from the dust and piercing wind, which came in cutting gusts across the river from the Jersey Heights.

As the Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn passed the reviewing stand, the band played "America." The crowd took it up and began to sing it. The President and others on the stand applauded.

The band of the Forty-eighth regiment, separate company, played "Come hither; we say so," as it passed the stand.

Policeman McNamara was knocked down by a horse which got beyond control of the army officer who was riding it and was trampled upon.

Fred Williamson, a Grand Army man from Sag Harbor, had just started to take part in the parade when he fell down a stairway at the Sixty-ninth regiment armory and died later at the hospital from a fractured skull. There were numerous small fights among the crowds overcrowding and obstructing the view. The police acted quickly in all cases and hustled the principals off to the stations. There was some excitement in front of the tomb, when a negro and an Italian engaged in a fight and the Italian was knocked unconscious. He was taken to the hospital.

On the speakers' stand Mr. Cleveland shook hands with President McKinley just as if Mr. Cleveland had not said Saturday night, in so many words, that the McKinley administration was playing a stiff game of bunco on the people.

FATALITIES FROM HAILSTORM.

Forty-two Persons Reported Killed by Enormous Hailstones.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, April 27.—Advices have reached here of a terrific hail storm in the Rio Verd Valley, this State. Some of the hail stones weighed as much as three pounds, and forty-two persons are reported to have been killed. In one Hacienda twelve farm hands were killed. Great numbers of horses and cattle were destroyed.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Appointment to Made Soon—Some of the Names Considered.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—An immediate change of the American minister at Madrid is expected. To this appointment the President, it is said, has given a great deal of careful consideration, believing that it is the most important, at this time, of all the diplomatic appointments. The appointment of the commissioner to Cuba and the selection of minister to Spain will be made, it is believed, immediately upon the President's return from New York. The Cuban policy of the administration will be foreshadowed in these two appointments.

The names of Herbert W. Bowen, of Connecticut, now consul at Barcelona, President Hill, of Rochester University, New York; John Russell Young, formerly minister to China, and General Daniel Sickles, are most prominently mentioned in this connection.

Postmasters Appointed.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The total number of Republican postmasters appointed today were 123. Among the number, Lydia Stanley was appointed at Cody, Surry county, vice Oliver Stanley, removed. Change in route 18,152, Meherrin to Margarettsville, N. C.; leave Meherrin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 p. m., and arrive at Margarettsville 3 p. m. Leave Margarettsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., and arrive at Meherrin 5:30 p. m.

A patent for a hame was issued today to John R. Weathersby, of Sutton, N. C.

THE WARNING FLOODS

Present and Prospective Inundation of the Mississippi Valley.

PROGRESS OF FOREST DESTRUCTION

THE OHIO THE CHIEF MENACE TO THE WINTERS

Of the Next Century—Loss of Life by the Floods in China—Greater Than That Caused by the War With Japan.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When the centennial of the Columbian discovery inspired a multitude of partiotic prophets, a facetious critic observed that the only certainty in their programme of marvels seemed to be the prediction that our descendants would build larger cities and witness more extensive forest fires than the world has ever seen before.

He might have added the extreme probability that the next century will be visited by river floods of unprecedented extent and destructiveness.

The prediction of the climatic perils involved by the reckless destruction of forest trees has led to the establishment of forestry associations and Arbor day societies, whose activity has not been all in vain. And for awhile it really semed as if the eloquent appeals of Prof. Marsh, the author of "Man and Nature," would bring about a reform of our forest laws, and the prospective profits of timber plantations have induced several Western land-owners to sow their prairie farms with walnuts, as the Florida pioneers plant their hummocks with orange trees.

Yet the aggregate of these tree plantations, orchards and all, does not amount to more than 25,000 acres a year, while fire and the tree-felling ax are eating up our woodlands at the rate of 1,400 square miles per annum. In other words, for one tree replanted, twenty-eight are cut down, and what is more, the proportion would have to be reversed before tiny seedlings could atone for the damage caused by the destruction of spring sheltering and atmosphere moistening forest trees.

Western colonists revisiting their birthplaces in the Southern Alleghenies are amazed at the changed aspect of the highlands; naked hillsides and water torn gullies where forests used to cover the slopes of the mountains for hundreds of miles absorbing winter rains and distilling the perennial springs that nourished the meadows of the foothills in midsummer.

These springs are beginning to fail: in Western Kentucky and Northern Georgia wind-mill pumps are getting as frequent as in Southern California, and for the present suffice to supply the needs of the stock farmers, but no safeguard thus far devised will obviate the devastations of the more and more frequent winter floods. The hill forests are gone, and from the barren slopes the winter rains run down as from a shigle roof, turning mountain brooks into raging streams and rock clifts into water-falls.

Where one such torrent could be heard by the pioneers of the East American highlands, a dozen are heard at present, and a hundred will be heard before the middle of the Twentieth century—after rain showers which in Daniel Boone's time barely discolored the rivers of the lowlands.

In the old world similar causes have led to similar effects. The Emperor Julian, who had for years commanded the Roman legions in Gaul, mentions the even current of the River Seine—"bank full alike in winter and midsummer, exempt from the influence of drouths and never ravaging its valleys with inundations." Northern France was at that ime nearly as well wooded as Germany: the valleys were plowed, but the highlands resembled a continuous park, and were as full of game as the Caucasus. Now the woodlands of Western Europe have been reduced to one-ninth of the total area, and the same river that used to run bank-full the year round shrinks to a drain of ponds in September and rises from fifty to sixty feet in March.

The River Po, "the placid Padanus," as the ancients called it, now rages like a Quaker-turned anarchist, rushing seaward with the spoils of its headwater regions and forcing the lowlanders to protect their existence with dikes resembling double rows of long-stretched hills.

Yet the Seine is only 300 miles long, the Po 280, the destructive Vistula 600, the Loire, with inundations rivaling the havoc of a disastrous campaign, barely 500. Some of the coasts of Northern Africa have got off more easily. Their rivers, that once fertilized hundreds of thickly settled valleys, have ceased to furnish water enough for irrigating purposes, but they have also ceased to cause devastations. They have disappeared.

The rainfall of these countries has been reduced from an average probably resembling that of Southern Texas almost to zero, but on the countries of the higher latitude forest destruction has a different effect. It does not annul their supply of moisture, but limits it to the part of the year when it is least needed; dry summer alternates with wet, stormy winters. The rain clouds that used to be partly absorbed by the mountain forests are now suddenly condensed on coming into contact with the chill air of the treeless highlands, and pour down their moisture in tremendous showers, amounting in the French Cevennes often to eight inches of water in twenty-four hours. The Ardeche, draining the western slope of that barren mountain chain, has been known to rise seventy-five feet in half as many hours, though in summer it goes so nearly dry that it almost ceases to deserve the name of a water course.

Imagine the effects of such winter rains on the great rivers of the East American highlands—the Potomac, the Susquehanna, but, above all, the Ohio, with its big tributaries, scores of them twice and three times as long as the Seine, and bordered by hills that will swell the flood with a deluge of melting snow. The Tennessee river alone drains 85,000 square miles of hill countries, and has a length of 1,200 miles—just twice as much as the Rhine or the Elbe, that often turn their lower valleys into mud water lakes. The Cumberland, the Kanawha, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, are all mountain streams, and their power for mischief would be added by the general east-to-west trend of the Ohio valley, with the implied risk of its winter snow melting simultaneously and rising the drainage of treeless highlands to a portentous height.

The Arkansas is in that respect an almost equally dangerous river, and the inundations of the last few weeks may be only a playful allusion to the possibilities of the next century, if the work of forest devastation should continue much longer. The lower Mississippi may rise fifty feet above its average level, and it would by no means be an exaggeration to say that the permanent settlements of its valley below the mouth of the Ohio will be limited to hill-towns like Memphis and Vicksburg, and a few villages that can stand the expense of enormous embankments.

The plan of confining the valley of a whole river by artificial bulwarks of that sort was tried in Northern Italy, but with unexpected results. The mass of deluvium, torn from the hillsides of the headwater countries, was deposited along the river bed (instead of being spread broadcast over the adjoining fields) and thus not only deprived the riverside plantations of natural fertilizers, but tended to raise the bottom of the stream higher and higher, and at last considerably above the average level of its own valley. The Adige and the Po, for instance, now run through furrows along the top of an artificial ridge, the work of successive generations of levee-builders. It is like having a big cistern on the house-top and does facilitate irrigation, but also increases the risk of a possible dam-break. A crevasse pouring down from the edge of the levee hills would be very apt to widen beyond control and might assume the form of a Johnstown deluge if it should be aided by a flood from the highlands. After the subsidence of that flood the damage could be repaired, but the result of the overflow would remain in the form of a stagnant and disease-hatching swamp. In April, when the snows of the Southern Alps begin to melt and the risk is of an inundation reaches its maximum, the paupers of Parma, Brescia and Milan can earn a few dollars a week helping to patrol the banks of the swollen streams and rushing by hundreds to every dangered point and plying their shovels and mattocks with frantic energy. But how many million levee laborers would it require to guard the banks of the Mississippi in that manner? In China, where labor is cheap and abundant, the energy of despotic viceroys has failed to prevent the dike-breaks of a smaller river, and floods of the Yang-tse-Kiang have repeatedly proved more disastrous than the Japanese invasion, the loss of life having twice within this century reached a total of 500,000, without counting the victims of the consequent famines.

Above the mouth of the Ohio the danger will be comparatively trifling, though there is a risk that the mountains feeding the sources of the Missouri will share the fate of the Alleghenies and become as tireless as the Italian Alps. The local inundations may thus come to exceed the worst experience of the present settlers, but on its way to the Mississippi the flood will be largely absorbed by thirsty lowlands, and the danger of cumulative mischief will also be lessened by the circumstance that the ice gorges of the lower valley will generally have been broken before the arrival of a snow-water from the far Northwest.

But Natchez hill will frequently resemble an island in the midst of a flowing ocean. The riverside quarters of Cincinnati, Memphis and Louisville and all the present business part of Chattanooga will be abandoned and St. Louis will become a city of refuge at the head of a monster swamp.

THE NAVIES OF GREECE AND TURKEY.

Commodore Hichborn on Their Comparative Size and Strength.

Washington, April 27.—Commodore Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the navy, has prepared an interesting statement regarding the comparative size and effectiveness of the navies of Turkey and Greece. He says:

"The Greeks have an effective naval force, consisting of three modern armored cruisers, the Hydra, built in St. Nazaire in 1889; the Spetsai, built in Granville in 1889, and the Psara, built in Granville in 1890. They are sister ships with a displacement of 4,845 tons and a record speed of 17.5 knots, with 6,930 indicated horse power. They have a complete steel armor water line belt 11.8 inches thick amidships, tapering to 4.7 inches at the ends. The forward battery, consisting of two 10-inch 36-calibre Canet guns and five 5-inch 26-calibre Canet guns, is protected by an armored casemate 13¾ inches thick, and on the after deck is one 10-inch 30-calibre Canet gun in a barbette turret 13¾ and 11¾ inches thick. They also mount one 12-pounder, eight 9-pounder, seven 6-pounder, and sixteen 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and three torpedo tubes. They are rigged as three-masted schooners, with three fighting tops. Altogether they are very formidable vessels of their class.

"The second-class battle ship Maine is more nearly like these vessels than any other in the American Navy. They are fully as effective as the Maine, but would be no match for our first-class battle ships of the Massachusetts and Iowa type.

"In addition to the fighting craft I have mentioned they have two old ironclad ships, built about thirty years ago, of about 2,000 tons diplacement, with 7-inch armor belts; one composite gunboat of 1,800 tons; two steel gunboats of 1,000 tons each, one of which is fitted as a transport; four steel gunboats of 420 tons each; one torpedo depot ship of 1,160 tons; two gunboats of 440 tons each; six old iron gunboats of 380 tons each; eleven first-class torpedo boats, and forty-five third-class torpedo boats.

"The Turkish navy consists only of two composite gunboats of 1,900 and 1,300 tons, respectively; two wooden gunboats of 900 tons each and one of 450 tons; two torpedo boat destroyers; twenty first-class and fourteen second-class torpedo boats, and two submarine boats. They have on their navy list eighteen obsolete ironclad ships, ranging in size from 6,000 to 400 tons, and in age from twenty-five to thirty-three years, and eleven small wooden gunboats, some of which were built about forty years ago.

"The Greeks have no new vessels under construction, but the Turks have taken a decided step in that direction. The Turkish vessels under construction are one first-class armored cruiser of 10,650 tons, designed for 17 knots speed, with 11,500 indicated horse power, having a 14-inch armor belt reduced to 7 inches at the ends, and carrying four 11-inch Krupp guns in 18-inch armored barbettes, and six 5-inch Krupp guns and ten rapid-fire guns; two steel cruisers of 4,050 tons displacement, carrying two 8-inch Krupp guns, six 5-inch and four 3-inch guns; and two steel cruisers of 1,850 tons displacement, armed with six 6-inch Krupp guns. These vessels are being built in Turkey, and they have also under construction in Gaarden one torpedo gunboat of 900 tons displacement.

"It is generally believed," continued Commodore Hichborn, "that the Turkish navy has had little intelligent supervision during the last decade, and that few, if any, of their older ships have any appreciable fighting value. All of their old ironclads were in existence and most of them were new and efficient during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, but they performed very little real service then, though their navy at that time was vastly superior to that of Russia. The Turks have little natural love for the sea, and rarely engage in a seafaring life. In their war with Russia they were easily rattled and slow to take advantage of circumstances in their favor.

"The Greeks are naturally a seafaring people. You will find them serving as sailors on most of the vessels in Mediterranean waters. It seems probable that the three Greek armored cruisers I have mentioned are capable, if properly handled, of destroying the Turkish fleet. However, it is not likely that such destruction would have a serious effect on the present war. I dare say the military operations will be confined mainly to the land forces. Unless Constantinople could be captured by a naval expedition, it is difficult to see what effective use the Greeks could make of their fleet, as it is generally admitted that the fortifications of the Dardanelles are about as nearly impregnable to an attack by naval forces as any in the world. The passage is long and narrow, and the high banks are thickly studded with forts armed with the most powerful of modern guns. I doubt if the ship floats that is strong enough to pass these forts safely with hostile intent, especially as they are placed so high as to be beyond the reach of a ship's guns."

DEFEATED BY GEN. GOMEZ.

He Gives Gen. Ruiz a Bad Day in Santa Clara Province.

Havana, April 26 via Key West, April 27.—The war is going on fiercely in Santa Clara province. Near Remedios, in the northeast part of the province, an engagement is reported between Gen. Gomez and the Spanish column of Gen. Ruiz, which lasted several hours.

The Cuban commander used his guerrilla tactics, showing the admirable training of his troops. The Cubans separated into small bands at a given order from Gomez, harassing the Spanish from all sides. Then they came together again in large bodies for cavalry attacks upon the Spaniards as soon as Gen. Ruiz's column began to march. The Spaniards were greatly fatigued by these tactics and their artillery was rendered useless. They entered Remedios worn out and leaving 150 dead along their line of march. The Cuban losses were almost insignificant.

In the hills of La Siguanca another hard fight is reported between the Cubans led by Gens. Quintin Banderas and Robau and the combined forces of Gens. Montaner and Aldare. Banderas fought bravely, ordering his men to charge with their machets. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the Spaniards were obliged to retire, both sides suffering heavy losses. Gen. Robau, after the engagement, pursued the column of Gen. Aldare to Sancti-Spiritus and harassed it all day, killing more than 100 Spanish soldiers.

In all Santa Clara province the revolution is as strong as ever, and Weyler's report that he has pacified that province has no basis in fact.

In a few days Senor Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate at New York, will receive a letter from Col. Nester Aranguren, describing the excellent condition of the Cuban army in Havana province. The letter, with Aranguren's permission, was read by the correspondent of The Sun. It says that with the recent reinforcements and supplies received, the Cuban army in the province of Havana can keep 30,000 Spanish regulars busy.

The Spaniards here insist that Senor Tomas Estrada Palma has received a formal warning from President McKinley not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, and now the same statement is made on no less authority than Senor Canovas himself.

Accordig to La Lucha an important political person in the United States had a long interview with Senor Estrada Palma, in which the latter protested against any uniawful pressure upon him and the Americans and Cubans who are aiding the revolution by legal means; but he promised at the same time to respect the neutrality laws of that country.

Senor Canovas is reported as saying that he is very much pleased by the evidence of the sincere friendship for Spain of the American administration and for its faithful performance of its duty in relation to Cuban matters.

Gen. Weyler has asserted that the reports of famine in Cuba among the countrymen concentrated in the towns by his orders are absolutely false. These country folk, he says, are better treated and in better condition than the Spanish soldiers themselves.

Notwithstanding this statement, famine is causing severe distress from Santa Clara to Pinar del Rio.

Spanish Troops Leaving Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 27.—Thos. G. Alvord, a newspaper correspondent just back from Havana, reports that the regular army of Spain is being deported at the rate of 500 men per week, and that the government of Spain now owes its army $55,000,000. Two million dollars will have to be raised by June 1 to pay the interest on the war debt.

The income from the island is not greater than $1,300,000 per month, and the expense of the war is more than $11,000,000. It is believed that the Spanish government, in view of the Graeco-Turkish war, will be unable to borrow money from the powers. This is the reason for withdrawing the troops.

The most recent reports are that the insurgents are being mobilized in Havana province and that Gomez is in the southwestern part of Santa Clara with Gen. Weyler in the vicinity. Quintin Banderas has planned to attack Weyler so that Gomez will have a chance of getting into Havana province.

During the past week another expedition, believed to be from the steamer Bermuda, has been landed on the Matanzas side of Guanabacoa. Pinar del Rio has been declared pacified by Weyler for six months, but there are still 3,000 Spanish soldiers there and skirmishes take place almost daily.

Santa Clara has ben declared pacified, but armored cars and men to man them are sent through on every train. Every depot is fortified, and a garrison is stationed in each, there being about 500 of these stations.

SAID SHE WAS 106 YEARS OLD.

Death of Hester Jackson, Who Was Born a Slave in New Jersey.

New York, April 27.—It was not known until yesterday morning outside of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, that Hester Jackson, the aged negress, had died on Saturday. She celebrated what she declared was her 106th birthday a few days ago. The stories told by her were in many respects conflicting, but there are documents in possession of her folks which show that she is over 100 years old. She was born a slave on the farm of Elston Marsh, near Rahway. She said she had seen Gen. Washington at a reception in Rahway. The old woman was married five times.

Her last husband was Henry Jackson, who had been a private in a colored regiment in the civil war. He died five years ago, and thereafter she received a pension of $8 a month. She was married to him in Newark on Nov. 8, 1882, when she was about 90 years old. Her death resulted from gangrene in her right foot.

Both Sides Claim a Victory.

London, April 27.—Reports received to-day regarding fighting at Pentepigadria, declare that the battle resulted in a Greek victory while others state the reverse, the latter affirming that Col. Manos, the Greek commander in Epirus, retreated to Arta, where he is urgently begging for reinforcements. Turks declare there is not a Greek soldier in Turkish territory.

Greek Retreats Before Turk.

London, April 27.—A telegram to the Times from Athens says:

The Turks are within an hour's march of Volo, and the Greeks have withdrawn from the place, taking their wounded with them. Another report states that the Turks have entered Volo.

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.
Time Table No. 2.
To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:30
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

SHORT ENGAGEMENT AT MATI

GREEKS SUPERIOR TO THE TURKS AS ARTILLERISTS.

Greek Forces Fall Back on Turnavo—Flanking Movement Thwarted—An Artillery Duel.

London, April 2.—The correspondent of the Daily News, who is with the Greek army, sends a dispatch from Turnavo, dated April 23rd, Friday, giving a description of the fighting between Mati and Deliler, similar to that given by the correspondent of the Mail. He adds that the number of Turks who took part in the engagement can be safely estimated at over 12,000, while the Greeks number only seven thousand. The latter were reinforced by 2,000 men in the evening, but it was then too late for them to share in the battle. The Greek headquarters was on a hill at Krillili. Here the infantry reserves lay concealed behind the hill. The infantry entrenchments were a quarter of a mile in front and the batteries were on either side. The enemy first made a combined cavalry and infantry attack but were repulsed with little difficulty. Then began an artillery duel, which lasted with few intermissions from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. Continuing the correspondent says: The Turkish shells came screaming about us, but owing, owing to the long range and bad gunnery, to have a predeliction for a wheat field behind us. Soon the Greek support on the heights of Losfaki, consisting of 2,500 men, with two mountain guns, joined in the fire as against Gritzovali, where the Turkish right wing was posted. For hours the air was full of screaming shells, chiefly shrapnel. Fortunately for the Greeks, the thousand odd shells fired by the Turks resulted in barely twenty casualties. Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it became evident that the enemy had withdrawn his artillery into the ravine at Ligaria. The Greek mountain battery, under command of Captain Paikos, especially attracted the enemy's fire. Shells rained upon this devoted band and which, ignoring the Turkish fire, continued shelling Gritzovali with admirable precision. Indeed the special feature of the duel was the surprising steadiness of the Greek batteries, in which, with shells bursting around and amid them, I did not see a man start or a horse plunge. About 3 o'clock the enemy's fire began to come only from Ligaria. Hence the Greeks turned their fire exclusively in that direction, firing battery volleys, thinking that the enemy was concentrating there and hoping to pound them up against the craggy asscent of Milouna Pass, but under cover of this ostensible artillery retreat, the wily Turkish infantry rushed madly along the foot of the mountains towards the entrance of Tempe Pass and occupied the village of Deliler, just in time to forestall General Mavromichalis, who was marching on the village with two infantry columns and three squadrons of cavalry. General Mavromichalis thereupon retreated to Kritiri, without firing a shot. Almost concurrently with his retreat, the commander at Losfaki, heliographed to Larissa that the Turks were making a circuitous movement to outflank him and that his retreat would be cut off unless he was immediately reinforced.

These two movements, threatening to outflank the Greek army at Mati on both sides, induced headquarters at Larissa to order a general retreat which began at about dark, despite the fact that several battalions of infantry and several batteries of artillery including the one commanded by Prince Nicholas could be seen crossing the plain from Turnavo to reinforce the troops. This decision caused consternation among the troops, who were utterly bewildered by such a step in the hour of apparent victory. They broke into a sort of panic, owing to sinister rumors of a Turkish invasion through the Bonhazi Pass, whereby it was said their retreat would be cut off. Various regiments were scattered by companies over the battle field when the order to retreat arrived, and as the order was urgent the retreat became very disorderly.

While the long file of troops and trains of carriages and pack mules moved along the highway from Turnavo to Larissa, there was a sudden shout that the Ottoman cavalry were approaching. This made the single companies face about and before the officers could intervene they fired volleys into the darkness, killing two and wounding six Greek soldiers.

The army that was at Mati, including the garrisons of Losfaki and Elias, are now in retreat towards Turnavo.

Other reports received here confirm the statements that the fighting was nearly all at long range and that it was chiefly an artillery duel. The sudden retreat of Greeks was much of a surprise to everybody on the Turkish staff. The latter expressed astonishment that the Hellenes should relinquish the defense of a position in which they were strongly entrenched, and which was apparently tenable against a larger force than the Turks possessed, especially as the position from which the atack was made was not favorable. An examination of the abandoned position, however, suggested that the retreat was explainable by the disastrous effects of the fire of the Turkish artillery, the earthworks being almost entirely demolished.

PROTECTION BY DINGLEY BILL.

Rates Higher Than in McKinley Law Where Needed.

Washington, April 27.—There are a number of cases where the Dingley bill is to excel even the McKinley law from a protection viewpoint. It will see the McKinley law's good points and go it a few better. The framers of the Dingley bill have not permitted themselves to be bothered by any bugaboos raised by Democratic calamity howlers regarding the "wrath of an outraged country." They have gone to work in a businesslike way, and where they have found that the McKinley law did not afford protection enough to American industries, or where it could have furnished more revenue than it did, have not hesitated to put on the additional duties necessary.

Where it was found from experience that the famous tariff act which bears the name of the President did not provide sufficiently for obtaining the object at which the advocates of protection aimed, the makers of the pending law have talked over the subject with American manufacturers or with persons familiar with the matter, and have wisely done that which will prevent complaint hereafter. Of course this will raise a howl from the free traders. They look at the question from the narrow view of an additional percentage of duty. They lose sight of the fact which Mr. Dingley's committe has borne in mind—that it is an economical stroke for either the revenues of the government, or American industries, or both.

This was a tedious and painstaking task for the committee. It required a great deal of research in some cases, and the men intrusted with the work were always careful to have the facts and figures back of them to justify their action. The committee even found some things on the free list in the McKinley law which it was deemed wise in the light of experience to place in the dutiable column. In such cases as this the action was taken, as a rule, more for the sake of gaining additional revenue than with a view to protecting American industries, although, of course, the effect will be to stimulate the home manufacture of those same articles.

This was the case with certain articles in the chemical schedule. Some acids which were free of duty in the McKinley law were put on at 25 per cent. in the Dingley bill. Other acids were raised from the free list to a duty of ten cents a pound, while crude opium was raised from the free list to $1 a pound and morphine from 50 cents an ounce to $1 an ounce.

In the same schedule, however, articles were advanced over the McKinley rates for protection purposes. Certain paints and colors, for instance, such as Berlin blues, containing ferrocyanide of iron, were increased from six cents a pound to eight cents a pound. Vandyke browns and crayons were increased from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. At the hearing before the committe it was demonstrated clearly that these additional rates were needed by the struggling manufacturers in this country.

Coal tar was increased 5 per cent., as it was shown that this could be a profitable production to Americans with that small addition of duty.

In the earthenware schedules tiles were increased from 25 to 35 per cent. it was shown to the committee that, under the right conditions, practically all of the tiles consumed in the United States could be manufactured here. The raw materials entering into the value of the produce are compartively cheap in all parts of the world. The value of the product lies chiefly in the labor. It was claimed that in a dollar's worth of tiles made in this country there is less than twenty-five cents for labor directly expended. As the latter is not over twenty-five cents abroad, it costs the foreigner only fifty cents to produce that which in our labor costs $1.

The most numerous increases over McKinley low rates were made in glass. This is also in schedule B, with the tiles. The committee went right through the glassware items and increased rates at an average of three cents a square foot. The duties are levied according to the size of the glass plates and by the square foot, making it impossible to undervalue the goods.

The committee had good reason to make these increases. It was shown that the industry is one natural to this country. In more than a dozen States all the materials for its manufacture are accessible. It is not an infant industry, but is a staple in many of the States. The capacity of the factories of America is greater than of any other country in the world, and they are prepared to supply all the glass that is being used in this country. The competition between the factories already started is sufficient to keep the prices within bounds. The knowledge of the industry is thoroughly understood and the most modern appliances are in use here. It was represented to the committee that there was no reason why any glass should be imported except for the fact that American wages are not as low as those in Belgium. This difference of wages is astounding. It is the difference between 40 cents a day and $1.50 and $2 a day. In skilled labor it is a difference of less than that, but at least of 100 to 200 per cent.

The development of the American glass factories under the protective tariff had reduced the cost of glass to the consumer. In 1883 glass was invoiced at Antwerp at 5.57 cents per pound. In 1894 it had been reduced to 2.1 cents. With these facts before them and with the statement that an increase over McKinley rates was necessary, the committee did not hesitate, in the interests of this great American industry, to brave Democratic criticism and put on the additional duty.

One of the great seaboard industries came in for an increase of rates. Certain kinds of fish were increased about three-quarters of a cent a pound, as it was clearly shown that this was necessary to keep the rapacious Canadians, who had been creeping in upon so many American industries, from absorbing this one.

Collars and cuffs, made of cotton, were treated to a gratifying raise in rates over the McKinley law. They were 15 cents a dozen, with 35 per cent. ad valorem added. The new bill makes them 45 cents a dozen and 15 per cent. This will start several thousand operatives to work at good wages.

In all there are eighty-six items in the Dingley bill where the committee has found it wise to make an increase over McKinley rates.

The Greco-Turkish War.

New York World: The affair is one of infinite possibilities.

Chicago Tribune: It may light the flames of a European war.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Turkey has more ships, but their batteries are nearly all old fashioned muzzle-loaders.

Philadelphia North American: Providence is not always on the side of the heaviest battalions.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Have the powers decided to let Greece and Turkey fight it out?

Baltimore Herald: Apparently the plucky Greeks are ready, if need be, for a modern Thermopylae.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Greece has gone into this contest against fearful odds. It is the contest of David against Goliath over again.

New York Sun: A good deal will depend on the attitude of the powers in the new situation created by the Turkish declaration of war.

New York Herald: As we go to press the war may be said to rage along the Greco-Turkish frontier, from Mount Olympus to the Gulf of Arta.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: How far the powers will assume to support Turkey against Greece while the two countries are at war is one of the interesting questions to be decided in the very near future.

Philadelphia Times: The Christian nations of the world dare not permit the Turks to bear the flag of the crescent with murderous purpose in triumph over the sons of Greece.

Philadelphia Press: Today it looks like war in earnest, and what is to be the outcome? Will it be limited to Greece and Turkey? Will there be an uprising in Macedonia? Will the Balkan states become involved? Will there be some unexpected or accidental spark which will light a general conflagration?

New York Journal: In numbers the Turkish army of advance outnumbers the Greek forces considerably, and there is reason to expect that at the outset at least the Hellenes may get the worst of it. The latter, however, have just reason to look for very efficient help from their large bodies of irregulars, which have been pouring into Macedonia and Epirus.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

Jerry Simpson doesn't carry his brains in his stockings.—Washington Post.

It appears that the mysterious air-ship recently seen in the West is unable to land. In this respect it is like the eminent popocratic tourist who ran for President last fall.

Chairman Jones, of the popocratic national committee, is doubtful about the passage of the tariff bill through the Senate. If Jones were confident of the success of the measure its friends would have some cause for alarm.

The dispatches seem to be giving the Turks the best of the fight. Perhaps they will give Greece a showing to-day. The Greeks, however, are putting up a losing fight. They have the civilized world's sympathy, but sympathy does not win battles.

The woman suffragists in Philadelphia have a flag. It has four white stars on a blue field. The stars represent the four States wherein women vote. Perhaps the women suffragists think the blue represents the feelings of the sex in the other States of the Union.

Some of the Western Populists insist that Senator Chandler is gradually swinging around toward their principles, and it really looks a little that way. The New Hampshire statesman's political convictions are certainly taking on a strangely cloudy and streaked appearance.

It is absurd to assume that the appointment of Mr. Sewall as Minister to Hawaii is intended as a slap at Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. It is really meant to show that the narrow-minded personal spitefulness of those gentlemen cannot be permitted to color the diplomatic policy of the present administration.

Gen. Gomez doesn't exactly call Weyler a willful prevaricator, but he intimates in plain terms that the latter's regard for the truth is not sufficiently loyal to warrant him in posing as its sole trustee. There are times indeed when Weyler doesn't seem to be able to recognize a simple unadorned fact when he meets it in the open light of day.

In some of the smaller towns the question occasionally arises whether it is cheaper to pay the graded school tax or to pay tuition in private schools. In Raleigh the question has long been settled in favor of the school tax. No taxes are popular; but in every city where the graded schools have been given a fair trial, the school tax comes as near being popular as any tax can be.

Two extracts from a recent editorial in the New Bern Journal are copied and commented on in these columns. The extracts fairly represent the sentiment of the article, which is an attempt to pander to the disposition that has been observed in certain quarters to speak evil of those who make our laws and those who construe them. Such journalism is to be deprecated. It breeds contempt for constituted authority, and can only do harm.

The Hon. Jerry Simpson ought to interpellate the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed as to the latter's presence at the opening game of the base-ball season in Washington. The Maine statesman has already done great havoc to Mr. Simpson's feelings. Mr. Simpson regards the House rules as something a little worse than any deed of woe that ever was done in Dahomey. What if Mr. Reed should now be seeking to make insidious changes in the base-ball rules? Tyranny is ever encroaching. Mr. Simpson must not cease to watch the Speaker, for who can tell what new restraints the Speaker may be deriving from the umpires?

THE SOUTH FINANCIALLY.

The South has not been exempt from hard times during these years of depression during which the whole country has suffered; but this section has not felt the strain as severely as other parts of the country, and upon the whole has made progress. The work of development, as has been said, has been retarded, but it has not ceased. We are prone to complain that farming does not pay, and there are many who believe it true; but without our agricultural products we should be poor indeed.

Last year's cotton crop of the South was 9,837,000 bales, or 82 per cent. of the whole world production, and "brought more money from abroad than all other agricultural products combined." The total cotton production since 1790, at its price in gold each year, is reckoned at $15,000,000,000—in exacter figures $14,998,588,430. The exports alone for a century, or since 1795, have brought us $10,400,000,000. Last year the South produced 729,392,561 pounds of sugar, 37,617,076 gallons of molasses and 168,665,440 pounds of rice, although of each of these articles far more was imported.

There has also been notable development in industrial lines in the South. According to General Longstreet, the products of our manufactures doubled in value between 1880 and 1890, while the wages of factory hands nearly tripled, as also did the capital invested in cotton manufacturing. But, what is very remarkable, is that capital, according to the general, has already nearly doubled since 1890, being about $120,000,00 now to $61,100,000 then. In 1880 the cotton seed oil capital was $3,500,000, and now it is over $30,000,000; in 1880 the South made 397,000 tons of pig iron, and in 1895 it made 1,702,880 tons; in 1890 its total output was 6,000,000 tons, and now it is at the rate of 30,000,000 tons. Low cost of labor, freedom from strikes, nearness to the cotton fields and low taxes all favor the mills of the South.

It is indeed a remarkable statement that capital employed in industrial pursuits in the South has doubled since 1890. We haven't the statistics at hand to verify it; but we give it upon the authority quoted, which entitles it to respect.

HOW IT AFFECTS US.

If any one supposes that American citizens have no interest, other than a sentimental one, in the conflict now going on in Cuba, he is deceived or is deceiving himself. We have a direct interest in the island represented by dollars and cents. Our trade with Cuba in time of peace amounts to many millions. Since the war for independence began, our commerce with the island has fallen off enormously. A glance at the following figures, compiled from Senator Morgan's recent speech declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, will show something of our losses by the war:

Our imports from Cuba, which were $75,678,671 for the fiscal year 1894, fell to $52,871,259 in 1895, and to $40,017,730 last year; while our exports fell from $20,125,321 to $12,807,661, and then to $7,530,880. Thus the imports decreased in the two years nearly one-half, and the exports nearly two-thirds. In the eight months of the current fiscal year previous to March 1st, the exports, being already so small, held their own, compared with last year, but the imports made another enormous slump, from $26,990,770 to $6,755,591 in the corresponding periods of the two years. We may expect them to show about $10,000,000 for the year ending June 30 next, against $75,000,000 in 1894.

The loss of exports tells its own story; the loss of imports includes loss of carrying trade; then there is the loss of American property in Cuba. This last embraces not only the direct ravages of war upon estates, but the cessation of industries in which money is invested. And, if the devastating war goes on much longer, what burden of taxation will not fall upon property?

The fact that the judicial seeks to profit out of the weakness of the legislative, does not prove its corruptness, or that it seeks unfair advantages, nor will the remedy come through the judicial.—New Bern Journal.

Well, what does it prove? The Journal says that the judiciary has sunk low; but, heaven be praised! the Journal does not affirm that it has proven that the judiciary is corrupt, although it seems to feel complacent over having raised a suspicion. This is on a par with the Journal's contention that Legislatures are so stupid that they pass bills that cannot stand the test, with knowledge of the fact that they are defective.

Thus far the war news from Turkey and Greece is vastly clearer and more definite than that which comes from Cuba. There are no Weylers nor Weyler-like censors in the East.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of Democrats who supported Palmer and Buckner, held in New York Sunday afternoon, fifteen or sixteen States, including North Carolina, were represented. Among those present were many who, prior to the campaign last year, were leaders in the Democratic party. They parted in sorrow from the old organization because they could not accept Bryanism, and organized a new party to keep alive the flame of Democracy as they understood it, hoping that after the bitterness of the campaign had passed, political fraternity would be restored. How badly they miscalculated! The state of mind of the Popocrats who are now the accredited leaders of the party of Jefferson, appears from the proscriptive sentiments that have recently been uttered by the Atlanta Constitution, Chairman Jones and others. It was pardonable in sound money Democrats last fall to hope for a reunited Democratic party; but in the light of recent events, it seems to be folly to entertain any expectations on that line.

From the informal talks that were made in the meeting it appears to have been the prevailing sentiment that the organization should be continued on the lines laid down at Indianapolis. It is apparent, however, that some very able Democrats are wasting their enthusiasm upon a forlorn hope. The brains of the party—that is, most of the brains—are with them; but the voters are with the other fellows. The National Democratic party cannot cut any ice in a national campaign. If the adherents of the party love the name Democrat better than the principles they fought for last year, they ought to make their peace with Bryan and saw wood until such time as may please him to kill the fatted calf in their honor. Upon the other hand, if at heart they desire the triumph of sound principles of finance, the issue they made in 1896, they will find their place in the future in the ranks of the Republican party. There is no other choice if they want their influence or their votes to count for anything.

TOO MUCH INDICTMENT.

It seems to be the object of the members of each State legislative body when in executive session, to pass bills regardless of their effect upon existing laws and contracts, or what may be their bearing upon future conditions.—New Bern Journal.

There is reason to believe that the paragraph quoted was written under circumstances similar to those under which the Psalmist exclaimed that all men were liars. Surely the Journal has no idea that it could convict a legislative body under an indictment charging it with passing bills regardless of their effect upon existing laws, etc. The fact that some acts of legislative bodies are found to be in conflict with other laws is due to a failure of good intentions rather than to the success of a purpose to cumber the statute books with useless legislation. There is no denying that, especially in the closing hours of a legislative session, many bills are rushed through without proper consideration; but that is properly chargable to haste. Of course, hasty legislation is not commendable; it would be hazardous to argue that it is excusable; but it is hardly criminal.

It is considered the correct thing to say hard things about State Legislatures; but there are limits that ought to be observed. For instance, it may not be out of place to say the average Legislature is composed of idiots; but it is quite another thing to try to make out a case by specific charges.

By the way, what does the Journal mean by passing bills in executive session?

And now comes Thomas Edison and declares that the airship stories are fakes. Strange nobody ever suspected as much. Tom says: "Whenever an airship is made it will not be in the form of a balloon. It will be a mechanical contrivance, which will be raised by means of a powerful motor, which must be made of very light weight. At present no one has discovered such a motor, but we never know what will happen. We may wake up to-morrow morning and hear of some invention which sets us all eagerly to work within a few hours, as was the case with the Roentgen rays. Their success may come. I am not, however, figuring on inventing an airship. I prefer to devote my time to objects which have some commercial volue. At the best, airships would only be toys."

The unique ceremony of crowning a Gipsy Queen took place in East St. Louis last Saturday. Representatives of the strange nomadic bands that wander to and fro in the Western Hemisphere dignified the occasion with their presence. The queen, who rejoices in the name of Sophie, though but 12 years old, is described as a beautiful wild rose of the Romany jungle. Whether there will be a regency during the minority of the queen or not, after the manner of European Governments, does not appear from anything we have seen on the subject.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE CAPE FEAR REGION.

Other PaPers Read Before the North Carolina Historical Society at the University.

Special Correspondence Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 27.—The monthly meeting of the North Carolina Historical Society was held yesterday evening in the history room.

The first paper of the evening was by Mr. E. J. Wood. His subject was the "Early Settlements of the Cape Fear Region."

The first settlement in North Carolina was made by a party of adventurers from New England, on the east bank of the Cape Fear, opposite the present site of Orton plantation, in 1660.

The chief business of this settlement seems to have been the raising of cattle, which they left to the Indians when they abandoned the colony. On leaving the settlement they left a writing on a post, warning future settlers of the sterility of the soil, etc.

In 1663, a party from Barbadoes sent out an expedition under Captain Hilton in the ship Adventure, to explore the Cape Fear. They returned to Barbadoes in February, 1664, and published an account of the voyage and the land which they explored. The account was so pleasing that John Yeamans, who was at that time at Barbadoes endeavoring to mend his broken fortunes, organized a colony which was planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of Towne Creek, and was called Charlestowne. Yeamans soon moved to South Carolina, and Hawks says "he became one of that large number whom fortune corrupts."

Yeamans' actions in regard to the colony are ably defended by the late Hon. George Davis, who was a lineal descendant of Yeamans.

About the year 1724 a settlement was made by the Moores, and their South Carolina friends, together with Moseley, Swann, Porter, Ashe, Harnett, and others. Shortly after the arrival of the Moores and their friends, Maurice Moore laid out a town on a bluff, which was about fifteen miles from the present site of Wilmington, which he named Brunswick, and which became a seat of much learning and refinement. The first overt act of resistance to British oppression was made at Brunswick, etc.

The second paper was "Sketches of Some Delegates to the Convention of 1861," by Mr. J. G. McCormick, being a continuation of a paper read at a recent meeting of the society. Sketches of the following were read: Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; Hon. Charles R. Thomas, of Carteret; Hon. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe; Hon. John Hill, of Stokes; Hons. John Manning and D. J. Merritt, of Chatham; Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell; Ex-Gov. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham; Gen. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt; Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover, and Warner Winslow, of Cumberland.

The third chapter in the "Early History of the University," by Dr. Battle, concluded the exercises. In August, 1792, twenty-five out of the forty trustees of the University met in Hillsborough, for the purpose of locating the institution. According to locality, counting New Hanover as an Eastern county, and Cumberland, Warren and Guilford as middle counties, there were ten eastern, nine middle and six western trustees.

The places in nomination as a site for the University were as follows: Raleigh, in Wake county; Wiliamsboro, in Granville; Hillsborough, in Orange; Pittsboro, in Chatham; Cyprett's bridge, over New Hope, in Chatham; Smithfield, in Johnston; Goshen, in Granville.

Cyprett's, now Prince's bridge, was chosen. The trustees had decided that the University was to be located within a radius of fifteen miles of the place chosen, which would allow a wide range over parts of Wake, Chatham and Orange.

August 4, 1792, the board appointed a committee to effect the selection of the site within the circle described.

Many places within the circle offered considerable inducement, but the citizens of New Hope and Chapel Hill, exceeded all the others in liberality. A list of the dower and a short sketch of each one was also given. The paper was interspersed with many entertaining anecdotes which added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

HONDURAS REVOLUTION.

Believed That the Revolutionary Party Will Be Successful.

New Orleans, April 27.—The steamer Breakwater arrived to-day bringing the latest news of the Honduras revolution. The revolutionary movement, the American passengers say, is directed by ex-President De Soto, who is said to be in Belize, ready to land in Honduras, when the occasion is promising. The attack on Puerto Cortez was sudden and vigorous, and took the government completely by surprise. The attacking party was composed mainly of Americans and Englishmen. They opened fire with gatling guns on government forces, six hundred in number, and the latter took to the woods. Revolutionists found people of Puerto Cortez very friendly. President Bonillo, while pretending to be well disposed towards Americans, is hostile to them. Enriched by custom-house receipts, Drummond and his little band captured all the neighboring villages, attacked the town of San Pedro, where the government forces, 300 in number, were put to flight. Drummond and his little army, well armed, started on march last week to Teguicigalpa, capitol of the republic. Feeling on Atlantic coast of Honduras is that the revolution will be successful.

Arrested in London.

Washington, April 27.—Ambassador Hay cabled the State Department today that Charles Still, who is wanted in York, Pa., on a charge of receiving stolen money, has been captured in London. The Governor of Pennsylvania has cablegraphed that he would send an officer to London, with extradition papers. Still was addicted to morphine, and a cablegraph sent to the Embassy in London, by the State Department, requesting his apprehension said he might be identified by the marks of injection in his arm.

Not a Real Battle.

London, April 27.—The Times' Athens correspondent telegraphs that M. Ralli denies there was any real battle at Mati, and accuses the Crown Prince and his staff of cowardice and incapacity. M. Ralli estimates the entire Greek loss since the outbreak of hostilities, has been 2,000 killed and wounded.

Brooklyn Signs a Pitcher.

Baltimore, April 27.—John J. McMahon, the ex-Baltimore pitcher, signed a Brooklyn contract here last night. Manager Barnie said that his pitching department needed strengthening badly, and that McMahon was as good, if not better, than any other pitcher available at the present time.

MEN ATE HUMAN FLESH

Horrible Story of the Sufferings of Shipwrecked Sailors.

RESCUED MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE

FOUR DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT WITHOUT FOOD AND SHELTER.

The Brigantine Vallant Struck an Iceburg in the Night, and but Four of Her Crew Were Rescued—Survivors Will Lose Arms and Legs.

St. Johns, N. F., April 27.—This evening the French brigantine Victor Olgene arrived at St. Pierre, Miquelon, for the summer's codfishery with four survivors of the brigantine Vallant, Capt. Pierre, which struck an iceberg on the Grand Banks on the night of April 14 and sank within twenty minutes. The four survivors tell an almost unparalleled story of their awful experiences, and the probable loss of every one of the sixty-nine others aboard. Their ship was nearly four weeks out from St. Malo, when that night, without an instant's warning, she struck full against a low lying iceberg, the presence of which could not be easily seen. The ship was going under full sail, and the force of the collision was such as to bring down the vessel's yards and throw every body aboard to the deck. Her stem and bow were split to pieces, and her hold was speedily flooded, many of her men being drowned by the in-rush of waters or crushed by the falling timbers as they tried to reach the deck.

The vessel was from France to St. Pierre, for bait to begin the summer's fishing, and was freighting out some fifty fishermen to join the St. Pierre fleet. She had seventy-three persons aboard, and those who reached the deck, realizing that the injuries to the ship were such that she could not float many minutes, began to launch their dories. The rescued dory was one of the first to clear the ship with seven men, and does not know how many others got away, but the survivors fear very few succeeded, because the ship sank within twenty minutes, and the screams which accompanied her disappearance proved only too clearly that many were carried down to their death on the sinking ship. Of the seven men on board, only one, the boatswain, was fully dressed. The others were only partly attired, and they pushed off in such haste that they neglected sails, provisions and water.

For four days they were adrift, drenched to the skin, until they were too feeble to throw out any more water, and careless whether they perished or not. They packed themselves closely along her bottom for warmth, but the keen frost and surrounding icebergs and floes rendered such impossible, and the gnawing pangs of hunger became more severe. They suffered excruciating torments until death cut off two of them the second day. The survivors threw the bodies overboard, and a few hours later saw the captain's boat, which was without oars, like themselves. Those in her likewise reported a dead man. By degrees they drifted apart. Next day they lost a third man by death, and that night the famishing survivors cut some strips of flesh from the corpse and appeased their hunger. The morning of the fourth day they further devoured it, and on the evening of their rescue the body was almost half eaten.

So ravenous had the crazed, starved men become that Capt. Eve and the crew of the rescue ship were horrified at the sight, and sank the body and the boat at once. The four living men were all bereft of reason, and so exhausted that they had to be hoisted over the ship's sides, swathed in blankets, their bodies being masses of gangrene and frost-bitten flesh. When found, they were all lying unconscious in the bottom with six inches of water surrounding them, and they could not stand or speak for days. They reached Pierre tonight, having been rescued Monday week. The doctors tonight announce that three may recover, but the fourth man cannot live. Even if the others pull through, they will be legless and armless, and some will lose their ears and noses.

The half-dead men can give but few details of their four days in the boat. Their sufferings must have been intense from the state they are in at present, and they were so ill on board the Victor Olgene that little was learned from them there. They say the confusion when the ship struck the berg was indescribable, and they believe at least twenty men went down with the ship.

All hope has been abandoned of rescuing others, though negotiations have been opened for a steamer from here to proceed to the section of the banks where she was lost.

WIFE AND BABE KILLED.

And Wachter Went Raving Mad on the Streets.

Pittsburg, April 27.—Christian Wachter, living at 1213 Bingham street, took his wife, his two-and-a-half-year-old boy and his four-months'-old-babe out driving. They went to Schenley Park, and were returning to the South Side via Second avenue. Near Bates street Wachter saw a yellow car coming in the opposite direction, and, knowing his horse would scare, tried, by waving his handkerchief, to warn the motorman to stop.

Failing in this, Wachter tried to turn the horse in toward the sidewalk, but the animal quaked with fear at the sight of the rapidly moving car. Instead of going forward, the horse reared and backed the vehicle on to the outbound track. The car, which was filled with people going to Calhoun Park, crashed into the buggy. Mrs. Wachter and her four-months'-old babe were killed outright. Mr. Wachter was thrown from the vehicle and severely injured. When he recovered consciousness and learned that his wife and baby were dead he uttered a piercing shriek. Since then he has been raving, and is now out of his mind. The two-and-a-half-year-old boy was hurt, and the horse was killed. The animal's fear of the yellow was due to the fact that it had been shocked twice by contact with cars of that color. Cars on other branches of the line did not scare the horse.

THE ASYLUM CASES DECIDED

THE COURT SUSTAINS THE DECISION OF JUDGE ADAMS.

A Man Has a Property in an Office—The Superintendents Cannot be Removed Until Their Terms Expire.

The actions of the new directors and the new superintendents of the insane asylums against the directors and superintendents now in possession have been decided by the Supreme Court. All the judges concurred in the opinion written by Judge Montgomery sustaining the decision of Judge Adams. The opinion is too long to be printed in full so a summary of the opinion in the case of the Raleigh Asylum is given.

"The defendant Kirby at the time of his election, and the time of their appointment, were public officers, and they are entitled to hold their offices, their terms not having yet expired, until their right to the same has been divested by an act of the last General Assembly ratified on the 8th day of March, 1897, and entitled 'an act to charter the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, and the Western Hospital for the Insane and North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and to provide for their government.'

"In examining the act with the view of arriving at its construction and effect, we are not disposed to inquire into the motives of the legislators in enacting the bill into law, nor is it necessary to do so to arrive at a proper legal conclusion." The opinion then quotes from Chief Justice Ruffin that "all men are fallible, and in the dispatch of business the heat of controversy and the wish to effect a particular end may inadvertently omit to scrutinize their powers and adopt means adequate to the end, but beyond those powers.

"We adhere to the opinion that an office is property and is subject to protection like any other property under the provisions of section 7, of article 1, of the constitution, and yet it is time that public offices, being for the public good and convenience, and not so completely the subject of property as are other species of possessions.

"Property in an office is qualified to some extent by the duties which the holders owe to the public in their performance. As for instance, a public office cannot be sold or assigned, and for misfeasance or malfeasance the courts or other competent authority, under such laws as may be in force on the subject, may deprive the holders of the same. But if such limitations and restrictions be excepted, a public office is as much the subject of property as a man can have in anything. The emoluments of the office are private property, 'as much' as was said in Hoke vs. Henderson supra, 'as the land which one tills, or the horse he rides, or the debt which is owing to him.' The court then applies this to the case in hand, stating that as their terms had not expired, the defendants could only be removed for malfeasance, refusal to perform duties or by abolishing the office.

"As long as the office is continued the term of office, it does seem in reason and justice, ought to be the private property of the holder; and to take it from him and give it to another by legislation is in effect and reality a judicial act, and the sentence is pronounced without trial and without a hearing."

After quoting from Justice Pearson and Judge Reade, the opinion says: "So that whatever the law may be in other States, it is settled beyond question in North Carolina that a public office is property, is a vested right, exists by contract between the State and the holder, and that as long as the office is continued the holder cannot be deprived of his term against his consent unless he has committed some act which works a forfeiture."

In discussing whether the offices now held by the defendants have been abolished by the act of 1897, the court says that "the draftsman of the bill seemed to be ignorant of the corporate names of the different insane asylums of this State. But suppose the true corporate names had been called in section 1 of the act, and the new names properly conferred, could any reasonable man imagine that the change in the names of these asylums could possibly have altered the foundations of them or affected the duties and rights of any person officially connected with them? Surely no one would answer in the affirmative."

The court then discusses the act, showing that there was a change only in name; effected the act is an amendment to chapter 2, volume 2, of the code, and not a repeal of that chapter.

In concluding, the court says: "In State vs. Williams, 117 N. C., 755, it is said: 'The re-enactment by the Legislature of a law in the terms of a former law at the same time it repeals the former law, is not in contemplation of law a repeal, but is a reaffirmance of the former law whose provisions are thus continued without any intermission.' The effect of the act then is that it has only a prospective operation as to the change of the name of the institution, and the names of the offices connected with it, and that the defendants are entitled to hold on to their offices—the defendant Kirby for the term for which he was elected and the other defendants for the terms for which they were appointed, and until their successors are duly elected and appointed and qualified."

Governor Russell can now appoint three directors in the place of the three on each of the asylum boards, and control them, since the Republicans and Populists together already have three of the nine members of each board.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Greeks Will Invoke the Powers to Help Them out of Their Difficulty.

London, April 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that he learned from a reliable source that suspension of hostilities has been decided upon to enable the ministers to reconsider the position. The dispatch adds that the government has already decided to withdraw the Greek forces from Crete, and to invoke the powers to extricate it from its difficulty. The correspondent declares that this sudden change of front arises from the fact that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has signified his resolve to march upon Athens. The dispatch further says that advices from Arta are to the effect that the advance of the Greek army into Epirus has been temporarily suspended.

The Copenagen correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the mansion of King George, on his estate at Smyrna, has been prepared to receive its owner, in the event of it becoming necessary for him to leave Greece.

Naval Cadets Appointed.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—John C. Foster, Jr., of Lancaster, S. C., and Marvin A. Connolly, of Kershaw, S. C., have been appointed by the President naval cadets at Annapolis.

A BRILLIANT THRONG

Gov. and Mrs. Russell's Reception Largely Attended.

IT WAS IN HONOR OF CAPITAL CLUB

DECORATIONS WERE UP TO THE TRIBUNE'S FORECAST.

A Sumptuous Collation Served—Sweet Music and Merry Dancers Add Very Much to Pleasure of the Event.

Rarely is the Governor's mansion thronged with so large and distinguished a company of people as that which assembled there last evening in response to invitations from his excellency, the Governor, and Mrs. Russell, and never was a more cordial reception and delightfully elegant entertainment accorded guests.

The occasion was a reception tendered the members of the Capital club and their friends, and it is estimated that not less than 650 or 700 people responded to invitations and shared the pleasures of the evening.

They were there from all sections of the State, and a host of Raleigh people, ladies and gentlemen, representing the beauty and chivalry of the Capital City, were out in large numbers, and from 9 to 12 o'clock there was a merry whirl of gaiety and social intercourse, all in time to sweet strains of music dispensed by one of the foremost bands of the State.

In last Sunday's Tribune reference was made to the decorations contemplated, and right well did the promoters of the event carry out the conception reported.

National and State flags were draped over doorways and about the apartments, and huge stands of rare cut flowers, relieved by growing palms and similar plants were placed in nooks and corners, and elsewhere, these, with the usual elegant appointments and furnishings, blending in the creation of environments in every way conducive to the enjoyment for the most fastidious.

A large majority of the Governor's Guard was in attendance, and assisted in the reception and entertainment of the guests.

Col. E. G. Harrell did the honors of receiving at the west entrance, Maj. Hayes was at the north door, while Col. Bachelor and Capt. Macon were stationed in the hall. The other members of the Guard in attendance and assisting were: Col. B. S. Royster, Col. C. A. Cook, Col. P. H. Lybrook, Col. Eugene Holt and Maj. H. F. Brown.

Mrs. Russell had five lady assistants as receivers. They were: Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Worth, Mrs. Judge Robinson, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Hayes.

The formal reception of the guests was well nigh concluded by 10:30 o'clock, and very soon the state dining room was opened, revealing a collation in every way in keeping with other features of the reception. Mr. Dughi, of Raleigh, was the caterer, and the sumptuous menu was all that could be desired, including a number of rare and costly delicacies. During the remainder of the evening the serving of refreshments continued.

In the ball room, reception rooms, and other apartments merry groups of guests were engaged in pleasant conversation. It was not long before the admirable music and favorable environments caused a number of enthusiasts for "the giddy dance" to inaugurate a series of waltzes, which added greatly to the pleasure of the company.

It was 11:45 o'clock when guests began to say good-night, and right reluctantly did they tear themselves away from such pleasant surroundings, and it was much passed the midnight hour when the last of the throng had departed.

It was the general verdict that the reception was one of the most thoroughly successful ever given in the mansion, a fit compliment from North Carolina's chief executive to the Capital Club, the foremost and most elite social organization in all the State.

Local and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Berwanger returned from New York yesterday.

Prof. Meserve, of Shaw University, will deliver an address at Southern Pines today.

The meeting at the West End Baptist church continues with increasing interest. Rev. J. T. Betts took his text last evening from Matthew, 11 chapter and 9th verse. His subject was, "Prayer." Eight or ten persons manifested interest.

The subject of Rev. Dr. Barron at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle last evening was, "Christ Our Substitute." His text was found in John, chapter 1, verse 29. The music was especially good, and the attendance was very large. There were between fifteen and twenty professions of faith in Christ.

Fifty miniature photographs upon a large card board may be seen in the Auditor's room. Inscribed above these portraits are the words: "The Populists who stood by the People's party principles during the Legislature of 1897." Not only are the Butler members of the Legislature given, but the pictures of eighteen others appear under the title of "Populists who were present and assisted the legislators."

Fourteen Strong.

The population of Raleigh is increasing rapidly. It was augmented to the extent of fourteen by one family moving here from Durham yesterday. Not every man is the "proud" father of twelve living children after seventeen years of wedded life, but such a man has come to Raleigh and brought his family with him. The father of this regiment was raised near Apex, and married in Durham county. He came to this city on the 3:45 train yesterday afternoon. When he and his wife marched their tribe up Martin street they attracted much attention. Eight of the twelve children were twins; four different times this woman has given birth to twins. The Tribune welcomes this household to Raleigh.

The Mayoralty Case.

A telegram from Wilmington last night stated that the mayoralty cases from that city would probably be argued before the Supreme Court here a week from today or tomorrow. The act of the recent assembly has been declared unconstitutional by the lower court. The people of Wilmington are anxious to have the matter settled.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION

ACTION TAKEN UPON SOME TARIFF REGULATIONS FOR VARIOUS RAILROADS.

The Consideration of the Reduction of Telephone Rates Postponed—The Purvis Depot.

The railroad commission was in session yesterday and enacted some business that will be of considerable interest. All the members of the commission were in attendance.

The consideration of the advisability of reducing telephone charges was postponed until next week.

The commission granted an application from the Aberdeen and West End Railroad Company to be relieved from the operation of circular No. 43. The objectionable provisions were that all railroads shall deduct 10 per cent. on all joint freight.

A delegation of citizens from Roland, Robeson county, appeared before the commission and protested against the action of the commission at their last meeting in ordereing a depot built at Purvis, a point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The principal objection which they made to the depot were that there would be four within a distance of ten miles and that when they had purchased property in Roland it was with an understanding that no depot was to be established within four miles of the town; and Purvis, they said, was less than three miles distant. Messrs. Oliver and McLain were two of those who addressed the court.

The C. F. and Y. V. was allowed to change their freight and passenger tariff so as to correspond with that of the Carolina Central.

The earnings of the Carolina Central are $700 per mile and that of the C. F. and Y. V. $500, while the North Carolina road is $2,700.

The C. F. and Y. V. in their application said that their present tariff was so low as not to earn enough to pay interest on the funded debt and scarcely enough even to meet running expenses. The commission allowed them a slight raise upon the present tariff.

There were some cases of no public interest disposed of by the commission, and a short session will doubtless be held today.

THE FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE

And Commercial College Preparing for Commencement.

The thanks of The Tribune are due Mr. William Thornton Whitsett for an invitation to the annual commencement of Fairview Institute and Commercial College May 21st to 26th, at Whitsett, N. C.

The design of the invitation card is quite novel and unique and the program thereon gives promise of being quite an interesting occasion.

There is to be a declamation contest by the Athenian Society on Friday evening, the 21st inst. The annual sermon will be preached on the 23d by Rev. Thomas Hume, D.D., L.L. D., of the University of North Carolina.

On Monday, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, the Dialectic Society will have their annual debate. The annual reunion exercises of the literary societies will occur on Tuesday at 2 p. m.

The orator's contest will be the attraction on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Hon. Charles M. Mebane, superintendent of public instruction, will deliver the literary address at 2 p. m.

Commencement exercises will close on Wednesday at 8 p. m. with the reciter's contest.

The Leonard Cornet Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance throughout the commencement season and will dispense the music.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Pleasants Gets $11,000 Damages in His Suit.

In the Superior Court yesterday the hearing of the suit of Thad H. Pleasants vs. the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad company, an account of which appeared in Tuesday's Tribune, was concluded. Mr. Pleasants was suing the road for $15,000. He lost his hand, and was scalded in the accident at Manly in January, 1896. The case was given the jury, and they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, stating that he is entitled to $11,000 damages. Since the company has already paid him $675, he can recover $10,425.

Messrs. MacRae, Day and Batchelor, counsel for the defendant, have appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Burton represented the plaintiff. It is said that the company offered to compromise the case by paying Mr. Pleasants $3,000 and giving him a position paying $60 a month, but the proposition was declined.

Martha H. Blake vs. D. C. Blake et al. was decided in favor of the plaintiff. A small tract of land near Raleigh was involved.

The complaint of Pattie D. Arrington vs. C. M. Cooke was dismissed since sufficient grounds for a cause of action did not apppear in the complaint.

Trustees Elected.

The State Board of Education met yesterday afternoon in the Governor's office. The meeting was called to elect trustees for the Colored Normal school at Goldsboro. All the members of the board were present except the Secretary of State. The following trustees were elected: Dr. J. D. Spicer, A. A. Smith, A. C. Davis, John F. Dobson and Z. M. Jeffreys. Dobson and Smith are the only members of the former board who were re-elected.

Maj. H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, was a member of the board, but he was not re-elected. The Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction voted for Maj. Grant, but the Treasurer, the Auditor and the Governor voted against him.

An Alarm of Fire.

An alarm of fire was turned in yesterday at 2 o'clock from box No. 41, on Dawson street. The fire companies responded promptly, but found it unnecessary to turn on the water. Mr. C. F. Debnam discovered that smoke was coming from the roof of Mr. Frank Faison's house on the corner of Jones and Dawson streets, and he promptly turned in the alarm. However, the fire was extinguished when the companies arrived and the loss was small.

Colonel Mosby Improving.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Information comes from Charlottesville, Va., tonight that Col. Mosby is decidedly better, with good prospects of his recovery. He was conscious today and discussed his business matters with friends.

Cleveland Retained in Big Suit.

Wilmington, Del., April 27.—It is reported that J. Edward Addicks has engaged ex-President Cleveland to represent the Bay State Gas company in connection with Senator Gray and H. H. Ward.

Closing time at the New Store is 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, except on Saturday, when doors will be open until 10.30 p. m.

NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Every day this week, new arrivals in the Millinery Department. Everything new, endorsed by our New York correspondent, Madame Reynolds, is expressed to us at once, We keep right up to the minute.

SAILOR HATS.

New things in Split Braids, Manilla, Senette and Panama Sailors. If there is anything new and worth having, we have it. Nothing is too good for you.

This week we will show the latest in Sailors in the correct styles for this season.

Knox and Dunlap styles shown only in Raleigh at the New Store—Millinery Department.

SPECIALS—To go Immediately Upon Arrival.

New Belts, New Hosiery, New Laces, New Silk Gloves, New Collars and Cuffs.

Latest Novelty in Chiffons, all Colors, Satin Edges, per piece, 45c

Baby Caps, close fitting, 15c to $1.35

Tam O'Shanters and Liberty Silk and Dotted Nets, very stylish for children.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c

Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to $1.75

Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25

Japanese Fans, all qualities, 1c to $1.50

Vantine Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles, It pays to buy at Vantine's.

New Swiss Embroideries to Arrive.

Cut prices on all stock on hand; about one third less than the regular price.

Biggest Bargain Yet.

2 Cases Gents' Negligee Shirts, manufactured to sell at $4.50 a dozen; to close them out quick we make the price 29c

This is the best shirt offering we have ever made, and we have made some good ones.

Another Shipment of Polar Corsets, 39c

R & G. Summer Corsets, 50c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, No. 410, $1.00

Keochlin's Imported French Organdies, 25c

Special.

One piece Brocade Etamme, worth 50c., special, 35c

One piece Black Grenedine, 40c. qualily, Special, 25c

Gents' Straw Hats.

10 dozen Young Men's Yacht Hats—seldom two alike—different styles, Manufacturer's Samples Wholesale prices $12, $15 and $18 a dozen, we have lumped them altogether at one price. Your Choice at 98c

Gents' All Silk Club Ties, 10c

Linen Goods of Extra Value.

Damask and Towel Department, largest and best 25c Towels in town.

Cotton Crashes for Kitchen Towels,	3c
All Linen Huck Towels,	5c
Twilled Linen Striped Towels	10c
Blea Damask, Colored Border,	10c
Cream Huck, Hemstitched	12 1-2c
Unbleached Damask, Red Border	15c
Bleached Damask, Tied Fringe,	20c
Hemmed Open Work, all Linen,	25c
Fancy Border, H. S. Huck,	25c
Turkish Bath, Cream,	10c
Extra Large Turkish Bath,	15c
Blea Damask, Table Cloths,	25c
Cream Damask,	20c
Turkey Red Damask,	15c
Linen Doylies, Colored Borders,	40c
Fruit Napkins,	50c
Blea Doylies, Large Size,	50c
Dama-k Doylies, Fringed,	75c
Dinner Napkins, Full Size,	$1.00

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

RAIN FALLS AT WILMINGTON

"MAYOR DRAKE" A SUBJECT FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM.

A Candidate Smiles Significantly—Judge Sutton makes a Favorable Impression—Board of Aldermen Hold a Meeting.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wilmington, April 27.—Showers of much needed rain descended upon this section yesterday, revivifying vegetation and brightening up the green foliage. Today the air is cool, but the skies, which fit down so snugly on all sides of Wilmington, are a brilliant blue, presaying a continuance of fine weather.

Mr. David B. Sutton is here once more.

Mr. James K. Collier is back from the seat of national government and is all smiles. He informs your correspondent that it is not the Hamburg consulship he is after, but that of consul general to Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Collier, when asked as to the outlook for success, was somewhat non-commital, but from what he left unsaid I judge his chances are good.

Willis Stephens alias "Mayor Drake," has been adjudged insane, and ordered to the asylum at Goldsboro. Drake is the ambitious colored individual who forsook the shoemaker's art to chase the Will o'the wisps of political life. Drake firmly believes he was elected Mayor at the last election, and in this many fun-loving souls have humored him. Telegrams purporting to come from President McKinley, have been sent to him, telling him to take his seat, and if necessary to call out the militia and use force in the process. So strongly has the monomania fixed itself in the muddled brain of Drake that he has become a menace to the comfort of the community; hence the lunatico inquirendo proceedings of yesterday.

Judge T. H. Sutton, who is now presiding in the session of the criminal court which convened here yesterday, has made a good impression upon the people. By his prompt, decisive manner, the many cases on the docket are being rapidly disposed of.

Another meeting of the board of aldermen was held last night, and, strange to relate, a quorum was present. Little busines of importance was done, with the exception of awarding a contract for gas lighting to the Wilmington Gas Light Company, and the election of Mr. T. O. Bunting as tax lister with a renumeration of $250. The matter of a bill for shelling certain streets by Messrs. Parmele & Wallace was discussed and finally referred to the Mayor and city engineer with power to order the payment of the amount they deemed just for the work.

The matter of the bill amounting to $300, referred to in yesterday's Tribune, will probably come up before the board of audit and finance next Tuesday (today week). The irregularity of the proceeding was probably an innocent oversight on the part of the Mayor nad the chairman of the board of audit and finance. So far, no public explanation has been made. Your correspondent has talked with one member of the board of aldermen (who alone have the power to employ counsel for the city), and he knew nothing about any such action ever having been taken by the board. When it is known that my informant has been present at every meeting of the board, his observation has a special bearing upon the affair.

H. W. P.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Unlikely That it Will be Considered in the House This Session.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—There is a distinct impression that the Senate bankruptcy bill will not be considered in the House at the extra session. The Nelson bill is so radically different from the Torrey bill which passed the House in the last Congress as to make committee action essential to its consideration in the House. It is Speaker Reed's determination not to appoint the committees, and thus prevent general legislation, unless a majority of the Republican members demand a different policy. At this time a very large majority of the Republicans concur in the Speaker's do-nothing policy.

A different policy, it is believed, would lead to an endless and useless currency debate. The precipitation of a free silver agitation in the Senate is now under advisement. Democratic Senators are being urged to that course. Speaking of the matter today, Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, said: "The silver men in the Senate should not hesitate a minute, but should at once report from the finance committee and pass a free silver bill and send it over to the House. He said that he did not think this should be attached to the tariff, but should be made an independent measure and be passed by the Senate in advance of action on the tariff, so that the silver men in the House could make a fight for it while the Senate was engaged in consideration of the tariff.

The adoption of such a course is not improbable.

TODAY WILL TELL.

The Kentucky Senatorial Deadlock May be Broken.

Frankfort, Ky., April 27.—The final struggle in the Senatorial deadlock is on tonight, and tomorrow noon will tell whether Deboe will be declared Seain whether Deboe will be elected Senator from Kentucky. Governor Bradley and all his forces are at work for Deboe, and every prominent Republican in Kentucky, whom he used against the election of Hunter, is here working like a beaver to make sure of harmony.

The sound money Democrats held a meeting this evening and agreed to try to break a quorum tomorrow; but their efforts will be in vain if no bolters are found to Deboe. It is said tonight that an open silver pledge of Deboe is in existence, and while Deboe's election looks from the surface foregone, it is by no means a certainty.

Colored Applicant for Consulship.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Prof. Berkeley, of Claffllin University, S. C., is an applicant for the consulship at Stuttgart, Germany. Prof. Berkeley enjoys a prominent reputation as one of the best educated negroes in the country. He graduated in French in Paris and in German at Heidelberg. He speaks both languages fluently. Among those who speak for appointment are business men of Stuttgart and Heidelberg. A colored man as consul to Germany would be unprecedented; but the facts are interesting. Prof. Berkeley has had an interview with the President and presented his papers.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

FOR THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATES

AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Gloves, Sandals, and all the little things that Make Commencements a Success.

Specialties in which we are unrivalled. Our great facilities give opportunities that no other house can share, and our customers are cordially invited to take advantage of the great values we offer.

8-4 White French Organdies at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85c. and $1.00 per yard.

48 inch Decca, Calcutta Muslins at 75c. per yard—really "Woven Webs of Wind"—the daintiest, sheerest white cottons ever woven.

48-inch Organdie Lisse at 75c per yard—a success—very sheer, and comes improved from the laundry.

32-inch Batiste Mulls and Persian Lawns at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60c. per yard, new and old favorites.

Plain and Morie Taffeta Ribbons, Chiffons, Mouseline de Soies, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Laces, Sheer Embroideries, Sandals, and all the little accessories in assortments by far the largest we have ever shown.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

MISS EVA PALMER,
Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.
Obstetrics a Specialty.
Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore.
She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at $4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on
THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

GENERAL GRANT'S CLAIMS

TO GREATNESS—FELIX ADLER ANALYZES THE GENERAL'S CHARACTER.

A Virile Doer of Deeds—As a Warrior, Rather Than as a President, Speaker Says, His Memory Will Live in Glory.

New York Press.

Professor Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, on the "Debt of the American people to Ulysses S. Grant." He prefaced his description of the great general by saying: "It is an error to suppose that saving personalities must come into the world at the right juncture. They have failed to come to other nations when needed. Grant might have failed to come to us, but he came and he saved."

Then, beginning to analyze Grant's character, he declared: "One of the important traits of this man is the lack of an early desire for a military career. None of those anecdotes that are usually related about great commanders playing at soldier in their boyhood, can be told of Grant. His youthful tastes turned to the farm, and particularly to horses. No farm work that could be done with horses was irksome to him."

Passing on to Grant's education, Mr. Adler said: "He was never a great student of books, but he saw straight, clear and far into the practical world of affairs and he remembered well all that he learned in the rough school of experience. At the age of 17 his father's ambition, not his own, procured him a cadetship at West Point. When he first heard of it he said, 'I don't go,' but he yielded reluctantly at last to the earnest wish of his parent, chiefly because he would be able to see the sights of New York and Philadelphia on his way there. To the farm boy's eyes these sights were all wonders.

"Even after Grant had become used to the ways of West Point, he did not like it, and when a bill was introduced in Congress to abolish the Academy, he developed a sudden eagerness to read the papers, hoping to see that it had been passed. In his studies he excelled only in mathematics and when he was graduated, his plan for his life work was to become a professor of mathematics in some good college.

"But the Mexican War nipped that scheme in the bud, and Grant was ordered to the front. He served with credit and learned the rudiments of actual conflict; but more than all that—he formed close acquaintance with many men who afterward held commands in the Confederate army, and the knowledge Grant had gained in Mexico of their characters enabled him often to guess accurately what they would do under given circumstances, and thus he was enabled often to frustrate their plans.

"After the Mexican War Grant gladly took up the life of a civilian, and when the first gun was fired upon Sumpter he was a clerk in his father's leather store in Galena. No one would have thought then that this peace-loving and obscure clerk was the leader who was to succeed in the war where so many other generals failed. In this Grant was typical of our Nation. Democracies hate war, but a Democratic people when forced into war is the most terrible of all fighters.

"There was locked up in that man a restless energy capable of inspiring a whole army. Most men fail in life for lack of energy. They have the right theory, but not force enough to carry it out. Happy for us that when our dire need arose we found a commander who had 'go' in him and could make other men go.

"Then, too, Grant had great mental bravery. Physical bravery is the power to face pain and death calmly. Grant had this in common with many other men. But the mentally brave man is the one who has the courage to attempt what to most others seems impossible—the man who performs the miracle of turning the apparently impossible into the actually accomplished. Measured by that test Grant deserves to be ranked among the world's greatest commanders.

"In his tenacity of purpose, Grant was also great. He was not hasty in his conclusions, he listened to suggestions, he made ample provision for failure, but when he had once decided upon any plan, nothing deflected him. He had the sticking quality so necessary to great success.

"That celebrated English critic who said: 'A strong, resolute, business-like man, who by the possession of immense resources of men and money and by the unsparing use of them was able to wear down the South and win the war—such was Grant and no more,' found reason to withdraw that judgment on a closer knowledge of the truth.

"Our savior came just in time. Another half year of indecisive war might have seen the North refuse to pay any heavier price of treasure and blood to maintain the Union. And nothing but Grant's great tenacity, mental bravery, wonderful grasp of the entire situation, and the relentless pressure with which he pushed the enemy from point to point, saved this Nation from being split in twain.

"Another of Grant's strongest characteristics was strikingly illustrated in his famous meeting with General Lee at Appomattox. Lee was in splendid uniform. Grant had on a rusty old suit, with only shoulder straps to show his rank. He had no liking for the tinsel and trappings of soldiery. He was a simple man, who believed in a soldier standing only upon the merit of his work, and not seeking to get ahead through political influence. Once in his early military career, when he told a friend that he would like exceedingly to be a colonel of cavalry, he was asked why he did not apply for the place. 'I would sooner cut off my right hand,' was the reply."

Mr. Adler then took up Grant's Presidential career and referred to some of what he considered the shadows of the great man's fame. Among these he mentioned the continuance of military domination at the South, misuse of Federal patronage, his willingness to accept a third term, and corruption in his Cabinet, "which, while they did not reflect upon Grant's stainless honesty, reflected seriously on his judgment," added the speaker. "Justice requires that these things should not be omitted in any estimate of Grant's character, but to the impartial historian of the future must be left the task of determining how far he was responsible for these things.

"Toward the close of his career Grant displayed a new quality and a fine one—that of fortitude in the face of misfortune. It is one thing to meet death in the excitement of the battlefield; it is quite another to meet him in one's lonely chamber—to see him stealthily come nearer, nearer, nearer, and bear without complaint the cruel torment to which he often subjects his intended victim. Yet Grant did all that, and was able at the same time to write those memoirs by which he hoped to retrieve for his family their fallen fortunes.

"The whole world was at his deathbed.

"One star differs from another star in glory. We do not feel for Grant the same reverence we feel for Washington, the same tender love we feel for Lincoln. It is as General Grant, not President Grant, that his memory will live in glory. He was a doer of deeds. He was a sword of victory."

CIPHER MESSAGES.

Government Communications Hedged in With Mystery.

Washington Star.

When by chance an official key to one of the regular cipher codes used in the Government service is purposely or accidentally divulged, it is, of course, necessary to revise the code and issue new cipher books to all those intrusted with them. Three of the executive departments have regular secret cipher systems—the State, War and Navy Departments. All the details concerning these codes are shrouded in the deepest secrecy. Only trusted officials are allowed to possess the keys. The Navy Department has claimed that its code can not possibly be solved by any one not holding a key. The State Department not long ago adopted the Navy Department's cipher, hence officers in the two services may understand each other in this occult language. The War Department employs its own cipher.

Each official initiated into the mysteries of the official crytograph is a custodian of a sacred-cipher book, which is a key or dictionary showing the letters of the alphabet, and elementary mathematical characters with their equivalents. Each cipher book is printed under the surveiliance of a trusted Government official, and care is taken that no proof sheets nor loose pages shall fall into the hands of those not entitled to them. Each book is numbered and registered. The official to whom it is intrusted must lock it in his safe when it is not in use. It should be sealed with wax, that not even an inferior in the custodian's office may have access to it without the latter's knowledge.

Telegrams from representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments in foreign countries must be transmitted over the great transoceanic cables and inland commercial telegraph lines. Our Government, of course, maintains no official wire across the ocean. Cipher telegrams and cablegrams, just as would ordinary dispatches, come into the departments after having gone through the mill, but are not intelligible to any of the operators who handle them.

On the face it seems discourteous for a government's representatives, while enjoying the hospitality and protection of another nation, to be given a secret alphabet in which to gossip about their hosts with the home government. It would, however, be disastrous to our interests should the instruction to our diplomatic representatives and military attaches, and the correspondence between them and Washington, become public property both here and abroad before being executed or considered.

In the War and Navy Departments the official cipher codes prescribed for these branches of the military service are not to be generally used except in cases of war, although our army and navy attaches abroad may use them in reporting military intelligence, if they desire.

The army cipher code is in charge of the chief signal officer, Gen. A. W. Greely. At the school of instruction in military signaling at Fort Riley, Kan., recruits who enter the signal service are instructed in all of the cipher and signal codes likely to be used in an actual campaign. The course includes crytography, or the science of cipher reading, and the classes are required to both devise and practice original cipher codes until they become skillful both in deciphering and enciphering them. They must practice the Morse telegraph system until able to transmit and receive thirty-five words per minute.

According to the army's excellent signaling system, cipher dispatches can not only be sent between the field and headquarters by the new field telegraph and telephone systems, but by flags and heliographs, by day, or by searchlights, heliographs, rockets and bombs at night.

Supposing that a cipher dispatch be sent by flag in the day-time; the communicating officers have cipher books. The men who do the actual signaling need not know the sense of the messages which they send. The transmitter bears a regulation white signal flag, with a block in the center. When he talks with his flag he uses the Morse alphabet, just as he would do in telegraphing. When he waves his flag to the right he indicates a dot; to the left, a dash, and to the front, a space. Each motion is made within an arc of 90 degrees, starting from and returning to the vertical. The flag is swung about in front of the signaler, his hands being the center of the semi-circle thus described. Accurate communication in our army has been carried on by means of flags for twenty-five miles, while detached words have been read from a distance of forty miles, the receivers using small pocket telescopes. Messages have been sent five miles with a pocket handkerchief tied to a twelve-foot rod.

Our War Department has lately made rapid steps toward equipping itself with flying telegraph trains to transmit cipher dispatches much further during war. The day after the great battle of Ping Yang, in Corea, in 1894, the Japanese signal and telegraph corps ran into that city a flying telegraph line, extending from Seoul, the distance being seventy miles. This, in the opinion of one of our army officers, to whom the writer is indebted, shows that modern warfare requires a specially trained corps for this process of cipher transmission.

The Government military telegraph line, which it owns and controls, connect our thirty-three military posts and stations with the commercial wires. In our next war flying telegraph lines will connect temporary field headquarters with the permanent commercial lines of the country leading to Washington. The field telegraph trains as so far devised includes a battery, lance, truck and wire wagon.

With the naval signal flags, manipulated similarly to those of the army, "1" is represented by a motion to the right. "2" by a motion to the left and "3" by a motion to the front. These movements must be translated by the receiver into the letters of the alphabet. Thus, A equals 22, B equals 2112, C equals 121, D equals 12, etc., and 1 equals 1111, 2 equals 2222, 3 equals 1112, etc., the arrangement being somewhat similar to the dot and dash system. This alphabet can be as readily adapted to a cipher as can the army signal language.

In the presence of the enemy all of the signal messages must, of course, be sent in the secret cipher. What is known as a cipher disk is a convenient instrument. It consists of several metallic disks of different sizes, hubbed to one center and revolving independently. Each is graduated along the circumference with letters and numbers which fall opposite to others on the circumference of the larger or smaller disk lying next. The appliance is somewhat similar to the combination wheel on a safe, but is more complex.

A certain combination is agreed upon by the officials in communication. The disks are then clamped, so that the letters on the inner disk stand for those on the outer, and so that the figures on the inner disk stand for the figures on the corresponding outer one.

Schemes for secret ciphers are endless in their variety. It is, of course, unknown to the uninitiated what the frame-work of the Government's system is. The words are spelled in letters, dispatched in irregular order and arranged in groups, generally of five or six.

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MOONSHINE TRICKS.

How a Silver Dollar Was Transformed Into a Jug of Whiskey.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Men with hats on the backs of their heads were wolfing food from a free-lunch counter in a tinseled Van Buren street resort, when suddenly one of the lean and hungry savages, who seemed to have nothing real about him but a stomach and the effrontery to fill it, began some wild tales about moonshiners and moonshine whisky.

When one of his listeners a grizzled veteran, in frosty tones of contempt, said:

"Talk about moonshine whisky! You look like one better acquainted with barrel-house nectar. What do you know about moonshiners? Your whiskered fables would vex the dull ear of a drowsy man. This stuff you're giving us has moss on it. It belongs to the paleozoic age. Now, I have had some personal experience with those crafty moonshiners in the Southwest, and, with unanimous consent, I don't mind telling of a little adventure in that line that is neither archaic nor devoid of point."

A swift silence fell upon that vagrant band. Explaining that he was a retired locomotive engineer, the grizzled man continued:

"I used to run an engine on a slow train that snaked its way around the hills and through the valleys of Arkansas. It was monotonous work for the train crew, business was slack, important stations were far apart, and sometimes an overpowering thirst came upon us when the weather was hot and dry, but nothing stimulating was to be had in the regular way during our brief stops here and there in that lonely country.

"One day as I was slowing up a little, while passing a lonely spot at the beginning of a sharp curve that ran round a big hill, I noticed a gallon jug upon a flat stone, half concealed by a little green bush, about thirty yards from the roadside. The sight of this jug struck me all the more forcibly, because, aside from the railroad itself, there was no other omen of civilization or human progress in that vicinity, but I was also curious to learn whether it contained molasses, 'mountain dew' or good, old-fashioned spring water, or had been put there by some practical joker merely to give us the feeling of Tantalus when he was vainly trying to quench his thirst. I put on the brakes, brought the train suddenly to a standstill and jumped down to investigate. The jug was empty. But under it I found a dirty bit of paper containing this scrawl:

"'Put a dollar under this jug, give three toots good and loud, run your train round the curve out of sight and wait till you hear a rifle shot; then back up here again and maybe you'll find something to wet your whistle.'

"I placed a silver dollar under the jug, climbed back into the cab, and followed the directions to the letter. I had not been round the curve five minutes before the report of a rifle rang out upon the air sharp and piercing. Promptly I reversed and sent the train back to that solitary scene, and nothing seemed changed. The jug was still there, like the star-spangled banner, serene and apparently undisturbed, but no living creature outside of the train was in sight. My bright silver dollar had mysteriously disappeared, and the jug was full to the neck of the real old stuff. It was a feat of magic that Herrmann could not have surpassed. All the crew had a nip of that moonshine whisky, and we named the place where we miraculously found it the Station of the Jug. Unlike other wonderful occurrences in history, I may add that this miracle of changing a silver dollar into a jug of whisky was repeated on many future occasions."

MONEY AND OMENS.

New Light Thrown on This Subject by the Superstitious Club.

Chicago Times-Herald.

When the Superstitious Club went into session last week its President astonished and somewhat awed the giddy members by announcing that "Money, In All Its Phases," would be under discussion.

"You must have often noticed," she said, sweetly, "the money that floats on the top of your cup of coffe at breakfast?"

"It's about the only place I ever do see it," remarked Helen Stewart, spitefully.

"How do you treat it?" asked the President.

"I stir it up with the coffee and swallow it. Brother Fred says it's all nonsense about its being money. He says the bubble that looks like a quarter is caused by the sugar."

The President's gavel rapped the table with emphasis.

"Miss Stewart is out of order," she said, sharply. "If the dictum of mere outsiders is to be taken for the traditions of the Superstitious Club, then we may as well adjourn sine die.'

"How beautiful she presides," said Maud Johnson in a whisper to her chum, Margaret Potter, who was comforting herself with caramels on the sly.

"Let me give you some much needed instruction on this matter of money—"

"I rise to a point of order, Miss President. We are not discussing matrimony."

"Some people think they are smart," said the President, ignoring parliamentary rules. "I said matter of money, but it is plain to see where your thoughts drift. Now, girls, this is a most serious thing. If you do not separate your coffee money from the coffee without breaking it, and swallow it whole, you will not get the real money of which it is a sign.'

"Signs are so deceiving," quoted Maud Johnson from one of the club lyrics. "I have always stirred my coffee money up with the sugar and swallowed it. No wonder I'm poor!"

"Who has seen the new moon?" inquired the President.

"I saw it over my left shoulder," said Nellie Wright.

"Poor thing! No luck for you this month. Anyone else?"

"I saw it, Miss President, with money in my hand, and there was no glass between, and I wished ever so hard. Papa gave me a dollar when I told him, and called me a 'slave to superstition.' But my wish came true all right," said Lily Irving.

"How many of you know the rule of the itching palm?" asked the President. "Please recite it in concert."

"If your right palm itches,
A stranger comes to stay.
If your left palm, riches
Will surely come your way."

"Miss President," asked Kate Ensign, "is it in order to ask if our quarter of a dollar is an unlucky omen?"

"I should say not. Those who get enough may consider themselves mighty lucky."

"You bet they are!" said Helen Stewart, who was immediately fined for using slang, said fine being ordered paid into the marshmallow fund.

Miss Ensign then explained that there were no less than 10 repetitions of the unlucky numer 13 on one side of the twenty-five-cent piece. She enumerated 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll the eagle holds in its beak, 13 marginal feathers in each wing, 13 tail feathers, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars, 13 arrowheads in one claw, 13 leaves in the branch in the other claw, and just 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." Would the President please say if such money would be unlucky to spend?

"A-hem," answered the diplomatic presiding officer, "I never heard that the original 13 stars were unlucky, did you? Or the 13 stripes on our flag—[applause]—and if any member of this club has a pocket full of those unlucky quarters, I should not advise her to throw them away. Will some member pass one around for inspection?"

But a canvass of the club failed to disclose that amount of lucky or unlucky money.

The Fighting Greek.

New York Sun.

To the superficial and prejudiced observer of the Greeks, the development of the fighting spirit is a surprise, and to many a disagreeable one. The belief was common and freely expressed that the Greeks would never fight, that they would run at the first shot; that the Turks would be in Athens in a week from the opening of hostilities whenever war might take place, and much more of the same kind of criticism. They had no sense of discipline; they were deficient in material and had inferior arms; there was no chance for them against the hardy, brave, obedient Turk with his fanaticism.

The Greeks have been despised by some military critics because they were addicted to commerce and the arts of peace; their Hellenic ideal was ridiculed. But now it is seen and acknowledged to have a real force. The fanaticism of the Turk has been met by a nobler fanaticism. The inherited hate of centuries of the Christian for the Moslems has converted the man of commerce, the tiller of the soil, and the peaceful shepherd into fearless warriors. It is, indeed, a strange and moving spectacle, and is worthy of study. It would seem as though one of those waves of influence that have moved sections of humanity at certain stages of history, and inspired men to great acts, is now animating the races that have passed through more than four centuries of Turkish oppression to rise for the destruction of their old oppressor.

Whatever their faults and the defects of their character, the Greeks are exhibiting the qualities of a great people. They have risen to the occasion as no one expected them to. No doubt some of their enemies and detractors are thinking to-day what Marshal Bugeaud said years ago of the old British infantry when it was mainly composed of Scotch and Irish peasants: "It is the finest in the world, and, thank God, there is very little of it."

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PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

BEARS ON TOP NOW

Increased Receipts and Spring Seeding the Cause.

REACTION WILL PROBABLY OCCUR

SALES ON HARD SPOTS ARE ADVISED.

Nothing to Encourage Holders—Light Receipts of Corn and Oats—Provisions Firm—Futures Steady at the Advance.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—Wheat—None of the bull influences of the past few days were in evidence this morning, and as a consequence the sentiment has changed from the bull to the bear side. The springlike weather, rapid progress in seeding in the northwest, and the increased receipts were all factors in the decline, and even though Liverpool was ½d. up at the opening, it had but a momentary effect. Our market opened at ¼c. advance over last night's closing, with the southwest and local longs all anxious to sell. Outside trade was very light, and prices necessarily declined sharply, and at the time of writing market is resting only steady at the decline. Liverpool cables opened lower, but immediately rallied closing at ¼d. advance for the day. Berlin and Paris were both weak and lower. Bradstreets report, which was expected to show a decrease of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 and was looked for to-day, will not be made public until to-morrow. Clearances were very light, and amounted to only 7,250 bushels wheat and flour. Northwest cars were heavy, and private dispatches reported that an increase could be looked for from this time on. To-day's receipts, 375 cars, against 290 last week and 641 last year. Some cash business was reported, but the amount of it is in doubt. While we will probably have reactions from this sharp break of 5c, we see nothing in the situation to encourage holders, and would advise sales on hard spots.

Corn has been rather dull, but market holds up well, considering the weakness of wheat. Receipts continue light, and cash demand is moderate. Estimated cars to-morrow, 80.

Oats have been weak in sympathy with wheat, and on heavy selling by Elevator people and professionals. Weather throughout West is fine, and seeding is going on rapidly. Estimated cars to-morrow, 140.

Provisions opened firm at slightly lower prices, but have since eased off. Packers were early buyers, but later turned sellers. Estimated hogs to-morrow, 27,000.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

LONDON MONEY.

London, April 27.—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 111⅞; for the account 111 15-16.

Bar silver steady, 28 5-16d.

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phospate W'k's	100	105
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	101¼	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106½	107½
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7¾
Good middling	7½
Middling	7⅛

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 25 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, April 27.—The following are the net receipts at the ports to-day: Boston, 384; Charleston, 286; Galveston, 725; New Orleans, 4,262; Norfolk, 29; Savannah, 342; Houston, 725; Memphis, 108; St. Louis, 44.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

12:30 P. M.—Spot, good business doing. Prices higher; American middling, 4 7-32d; sales estimated at 12,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 4,000; American, 4,000.

Futures opened steady; demand good. American middling—April, 3½; April and May, May and June, 3 29-64; June and July, 3 33-64; July and August, 3 37-64; August and September, 4 3-64; September and October, 4 7-64. Repeated—October and November, 4 11-64 and 53; November and December, 4 11-64 and 50; December and January, January and February, 4 15-64; February and May, 50. Futures quiet at advance.

2 P. M.—Cotton—sales, 12,000; American, 10,800; American middling, 4 7-32d.

Futures steady at the advance. American middling—April, 3@10y; April and May, 8@9b; May and June, 8@9b; June and July, 7s; July and August, 6@7b; August and September, 3s; September and October, 59@60b; October and November, 53b; November and December, 50@51b; December and January, January and February, 49b.

April 27.—4 P. M.—Cotton. Futures closed quiet but steady; sales, 12,000 bales. May and June, 4.07b; June and July, 4.06@4.07s; July and August, 4.05@4.06b; August and September, 4.02@4.03b; September and October, 3.59@3.60f; October and November, 3.52@3.52b; November and December, 3.50b.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 27.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
May	73¼	72⅝
July	73⅝	71⅝
Sept	70	68⅛
CORN—		
May		
July	24⅝	24
	25⅝	25¼
OATS—		
May		
July	17½	16⅞
	18¼	17⅝
PORK—		
May	$8 45	$8 42
July	8 55	8 52
LARD—		
May	4 15	4 10
July	4 22	4 20
RIBS—		
May	4 70	4 65
July	4 72	4 67

BAD BOY GOT THERE.

Sent Into the Country for a Vacation—His Mother Afraid He Would Catch the Measles.

The gray stag which, according to the Badminton Magazine, had roamed all over the northwest of Ross county, in Scotland, passing from one deer forest into the rest, puzzling still hunters by its devious course and crafty ways, and giving buck fever to everybody that shot at it, until it came to be regarded as a charmed beast, was killed at last by a boy.

One day, early in July, Percy Stevens, one of the owners, got a letter saying that the celebrated gray stag had come over the fence into Corrieyear land, from Inveronaig, a neighboring forest, where the beast had escaped a number of bullets. Once a week thereafter letters came telling that the gray stag had been seen on this moor and in that wood.

On August 12, the gray stag, covered with mire, hopped out of a mud hole and started at the men and dogs that were looking over the lay of the land. Stalking began the next day, and in a week Stevens got a shot at a little over 100 yards, but missed. A running shot at 205 yards was equally unsuccessful. Others got trials, but the big brute waved its tail at them.

A boy, whose mother feared he would get the measles in the city, arrived at the hunting lodge one day, and turned things topsy turvy in a way that got him heartily disliked by every one. One day the shooters gave a little rowing party, and left the boy at home to amuse himself by shooting rabbits.

The boy, when the party was out of sight, got a "rabbit gun" in the shooting lodge. He had been expected to take a 22-caliber weapon, but instead he took a 38-caliber, because it was bigger.

There was a near-by evergreen patch in which the boy was expected to hunt, but instead he traveled three hours into the upland looking for a roebuck he had seen. Being well tired out, he lay down in the sunlight and went to sleep. He slept for several hours, and when he awoke the great gray buck, with several other deer, was before him, fifty yards off.

Without realizing that the gun in his hand was fit to kill so mighty a beast, the boy resolved to "prick him up to see the beggar jump." He fired and the deer drew up its head, and for a moment stood looking toward him.

He began to fear the brute was about to attack him. Then away the deer plunged, around a hill and out of sight. The boy climbed to the hill, arriving there just in time to see the deer go plunging hoofs over head. He fired another bullet into it to make sure of its death.

"I must fain draw a veil over the scene that followed his confession," Mr. Stevens says, "for my humble pen is totally inadequate to do justice to it, but suffice it to say that it was a very dispirited boy that started for the south at the earliest hour next morning."

She Craved Men's Novelties.

She was rather a petite little thing and quite handsomely dressed, so two or three clerks undertook to wait on her at once, says the Chicago Evening Post.

"I want to gain a little information in regard to style for the coming summer," she explained.

"Certainly," replied the clerk who had succeeded in getting to her first, "I can show you the latest fashion plates or give you a brief description of some of the principal novelties, so that you may get some sort of an idea of what you would like to look at."

"That would suit me exactly," she returned, smiling sweetly.

"Well," he explained, determined to do himself proud, the fashionable skirt this summer will be"

"The what!" she exclaimed in astonishment.

"The—the—really fashionable skirts," he faltered, wondering what could be the trouble.

"The skirt!" she cried. "What did you think I asked for?"

"Something—er—er for summer wear," he answered hesitatingly.

"Of course," she said. "I didn't ask anything about winter garments, did I?"

"N-o."

"Well, then what are you talking about skirts for? Do I look like an old fogy?"

"Certainly not. I wouldn't intimate such a thing for a minute."

"Then trot out the fashions that I asked her. What's the latest things in bloomers and bathing suits? Are they to be worn scant or full? Is a jockey cap to be the correct thing for road wear or must I get a yachting cap and put a hairpin in it so that I can tell it from my brother's? Should I wear a blouse waist or may I put on a man's negligee shirt with a short sack coat over it?"

"Really, Miss, I—er—er—I—you—see, this is the ladies' dress goods department, and I—er—"

"Of course, it is," she interrupted. "It's ladies' dress goods that I want. If you don't think that's what I asked for you must have kept your eyes shut all last summer."

"Well, the fact is," he tried to explain, "that while we have some of the things that you want in this department, you will have to go to the men's department for most of them."

"The men's department!" she exclaimed. "What's the difference?"

"Why, frankly," he replied in desperation, "there is mighty little."

Then she went away threatening to report him for not showing proper respect for a lady.

The New Bourbonism.

Mail and Express.

One has but to read the speeches delivered at the Reform Club banquet on Saturday evening to be convinced that the public was grossly deceived as to the real object of that ostentatious gathering of statesmen, politicians, mugwumps and Tories. It had been industriously advertised for weeks that the distinguished guests, after having disposed of a first-class dinner, would tackle the currency question with a heroic determination to force it to a permanent settlement in the interest of sound money, and there was a widespread expectation that the discussion would at least bring forth some practical suggestion—some plain, sensible, business-like proposition bearing on the financial problem.

This expectation was rudely and completely disappointed. The performance was not as advertised—not by any means. The public was tricked. The announcement that the affair was intended to boom the sound money cause turned out to be a mere dodge of the press agent. In short, the speech-making, instead of addressing itself to the money question from the high ground of patriotic, non-partizan citizenship, was a carefully rehearsed and finely concerted arrangement to glorify Clevelandism and free trade. That was the key note of the entire proceedings, and it toned every utterance, roared and cuckooed by turns in every sentiment and rippled and tripped and piped and thundered alternately through all the rhetorical outgivings of the evening.

The three foremost speakers at this dinner were Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Wilson, and they spoke as defenders and apologists for a discredited administration and a bankrupt party. But not one of them offered a single word of suggestion as to the means necessary to rescue our monetary system from its present perils; not one of them had an idea which he dared to express with reference to currency or banking, and not one came down even for an instant from the thin air of platitude and theory to the solid level of business methods and principles. They all agreed that the sole cause of all the Nation's distress in business and finance was Protection, and their one cure for these varied ills was simple Free Trade. That was the whole thing. Mr. Cleveland spoke sonorously and chastely about the wicked Republicans "returning in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection;" Mr. Wilson chirped, in tune with his former chief, that "protection must be driven from our statute books," and Mr. Carlisle chimed in with the solemn old refrain that protection is "a policy of paternalism which threatens to subvert the foundations of our free institutions."

These three conspicuous members of an administration that went to smash on its own record last fall represent the new Bourbonism in American politics. They forget nothing and they learn nothing. The currency system never knew an hour of insecurity until their free trade policy emptied the Treasury and compelled the government to borrow money for its running expenses; the free silver movement never became dangerous until the argument of their own debt-making record made it so; and the necessity of further financial legislation never arose until their reckless blundering with the revenues impaired public confidence in a currency which had protected every creditor, responded to every need and maintained the public credit in every emergency during thirty years of unexampled national activity and growth. Mr. Cleveland and his associates in the new Bourbonism refuse to learn these things. They are men of one idea, and it is a wrong one. The most useful public service they ever rendered was the unmeant one of proving by a forced test of the issue that free trade is a repudiated theory, that an administration founded upon it is doomed and that the party which adopts it as an article of faith thereby marks itself for destruction.

Mr. Cleveland and his little band of faithful idolaters have a perfect right to assemble and glorify the unappreciated virtues of the administration for whose monumental failure they were so largely responsible. They are also at liberty to project the reorganization of the Democracy on an out and out free trade basis if they see fit. But when they take advantage of a free dinner to celebrate themselves and exploit the discredited theory which led to the undoing of their own party, they simply play a sharp and somewhat shady trick on the other gentlemen who have paid good hard cash for dinner tickets on the understanding that they were to hear some sensible talk on sound money.

Their Debts and Incomes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Greece has a stock of money of about 280,000,000 drachmas, the drachma being equivalent to the Franch franc, or about 20 cents of our money. This makes a total of about $56,000,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 is in gold, $1,000,000 in subsidiary coinage and the great remainder in inconvertible paper, such as the greenbacks were in this country in war times.

The income of the Kingdom is a little more than $20,000,000 a year and the expenditures are about as much.

The sources of income are direct taxes, customs excise, stamps, dues and monopolies, which are farmed out. These sources furnish nearly the entire income.

The outlay calls for about $4,000,000 yearly for the public debt with the cost of the army about $3,000,000. These are the two heaviest items of the budget. The outstanding public debt stood in 1895 in drachmas:

Funded and payable—Gold, 470,034,822; paper, 34,778,960.

Consolidated—Gold, 155,000,000; paper, 31,801,295.

Forced currency debt—Gold, 16,800,000; paper, 102,000,000.

Floating debt—Gold, 14,194,075; paper, none.

Total debt—Gold, 656,028,897; paper, 168,580,255.

The estimated stock of money in Turkey is figured at: Gold, 1,150,000,000 piastres; silver, 690,000,000; subsidiary coin, 230,000,000; total, 2,070,000,000.

The piastre is valued at 44 cents in American money, and the whole coinage is very much debased. From 1876 to 1881, 600,000 piastres in paper money were issued and practically repudiated. The empire has an annual income of nearly 2,000,000 pounds, or $10,000,000.

Wheat, rasins and silk were the principal exports. The system of taxation is very complicated and very unjust. The bonded debt includes loans at 7 and others as low as 3½ per cent. London has listed 110,419,359 pounds in Turkish bonds, and there are in addition bonds for 20,258,542 pounds not so dealt in. This lot includes 13,325,013 pounds in lottery bonds.

In addition there is a war indemnity of 32,000,000 pounds due Russia, payable without interest within 100 years. There are many series of forced loans on various industries within the Empire, and on them interest is very irregularly paid.

Nature's Lesson.

The pink apple blossom is just out of reach,
Though you stand on the tips of your toes—
A lesson has Nature she wishes to teach
You will learn it before autumn goes.

Strive not for the blossom, nor weep at defeat,
But patiently wait for a while—
All things come in time—and the moments are fleet,
Soon your frown will give place to a smile.

The blossoms will die, but the good fruit will grow,
It will ripen in sun and in rain,
The weight of the apple will bend the bow low—
And the waiting will be to your gain.

Seek not the bright buds that will fade in a day,
But await the sweet fruit God will send—
The buds may be high and be out of your way,
While the boughs at the harvest will bend.

—Flavel Scott Mines in May Ladies' Home Journal.

CLAY'S MARVELOUS MEMORY.

Recalled a Face After 21 Years That He Had Seen Once Only.

From the Youth Companion.

It is said that no man ever had a more marvelous memory for faces than Henry Clay. The instances given to prove this are numberless.

On one occasion he was on his way to Jackson, Miss., and the cars stopped for a short time at Clinton. Among the crowd who pressed forward was one vigorous old man who insisted that Mr. Clay would recognize him. He had lost one eye.

"Where did I know you?" asked Mr. Clay, fixing a keen glance on this man.

"In Kentucky," was the reply.

"Had you lost your eye before then, or have you lost it since?" was the next qeustion.

"Since," answered the old man.

"Turn the sound side of your face to me so I can see your profile," said Mr. Clay, peremptorily, and the man obeyed. "I have it!" said Mr. Clay, after a moment's scrutiny of the profile. "Didn't you give me a verdict as juror at Frankfort, Ky., in the famous case of the United States versus Innis twenty-one years ago?"

"Yes, sir!" cried the old man, trembling with delight.

"And isn't your name Hardwicke?" queried Mr. Clay, after another minute.

"I told you he'd remember me!" cried the old man, turning to the crowd. "He never forgets a face, never forgets a face!"

ARRESTED FOR INFANTICIDE.

A McDowell Woman in Jail for This Unnatural Crime.

Charlotte Observer.

Marion, April 24.—In December last, in the beautiful valley of Armstrong, in the northern part of McDowell, a male child was born. It has recently come to fight that the child was born alive and was murdered by its mother, Mrs. Nettie Smith, a widow. It was at the time supposed to be a premature birth, but a few days ago the mother moved from the house where she had been living and another tenant began a general cleaning-up preparatory to moving in. A loose plank in the floor was taken up and the skeleton of a well-developed male child was found about half buried. The coroner was notified, a jury summoned and the expert testimony showing that the infant was born alive, the mother was charged with infanticide. She had left the neighborhood, but was arrested on Mill creek, near Round Knob, this morning and brought to jail by Sheriff Nichols. She appears not to be worried, but takes the arrest cooly. She has very little to say, and is spending her time in gazing, with a sad eye, on the streets from her cell. Her crime would possibly have remained hidden for all time if the child had been properly buried. Mrs. Smith is about 27 years old and is well connected. Of course she denies her guilt.

The Defect in Her Armor.

Detroit Free Press.

Strong-minded women now abound,
But where is ths whose mental weight,
Disdains the question, so profound,
"Dear, is my bonnet really straight?"

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

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TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Wednesday, fair; warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	63	.00	Calm	Clear.
Charlotte	70	.00	S. E.	Clear.
Wilmington	60	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	00	.00		
Washington	54	.00	N. W.	Clear.
New York	44	.00	N. W	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 62; normal, 61; departure 1.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, 10; departure, 10.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 54 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 123 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2 17 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.11 inches.

Weather Conditions.

Light showers occurred during Tuesday over most of the Atlantic States from Florida to New England, generally very small amounts. The barometer is still low over New England, and a new storm has appeared in the extreme northwest, which is causing a rapid rise in temperature west of the Mississippi.

The barometer is high, with clear cool weather, over the Lake region, in which vicinity it is almost cool enough for frost. The weather is generally clear over the whole country, with northerly winds east, and southerly winds west, of the Mississippi.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Representative Frank Brown is in the city.

Mr. Jas. Cheek, of Hillsboro, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. R. R. King, of Greensboro, is in the city attending the Supreme Court.

Col. B. S. Royster arrived yesterday to attend the Governor's reception last evening.

Mr. Cary Hunter has gone to Southern Pines to attend the insurance convention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boushall and Miss Susie Heck went to Southern Pines yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Crow left yesterday for Tarboro to attend the marriage of Miss Curtis.

Mr. Robert Furman left yesterday for his home in Asheville. It would be difficult to find a more popular man in Raleigh than Mr. Furman.

President Hancock, of the A. and N. C. Railroad, and his neice arrived in the city yesterday to attend the Governor's reception last evening.

Miss Yula Cauthorne has returned from a visit to Newport News, where she was the guest of Mrs. D. S. James, who accompanied Miss Cauthorne to this city and is now her guest at the Park Hotel.

Mrs. J. C. Scarborough is still suffering much pain from her accident last Thursday. She was standing in a chair tacking a picture on the wall when she fell. No bones were broken, but she has suffered intensely ever since.

Mr. William Brierly, of Leeds, England, who has been for some time the guest of his brother-in-law, Captain J. H. Gill, left yesterday for New York. From there he will sail for Liverpool. While in this city Mr. Brierly has made quite a number of friends.

Rev. and Mrs. R. Wainwright, of Bowman's Bluff, N. C., are in Raleigh, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kenyon on McDowell street. Rev. Wainwright is an Episcopal clergyman, who has lead a very useful life as missionary in the Hawaiian islands and among the Indians of the West. He was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Custer, being with him on the frontier just previous to the famous massacre. He now lives in retirement in one of the prettiest little mountain parishes in North Carolina, beloved by all who know him. Rev. and Mrs. Wainwright will remain in Raleigh over Sunday.

NEIGHBORING LODGES INVITED.

Continued Preparation for Odd Fellow Celebration.

As has been heretofore announced in The Tribune the Odd Fellows of Raleigh are preparing for a big celebration of their anniversary next Sunday afternoon. Yesterday invitations were sent to the members of the lodges of Durham, Cary, Holesville and Wake Forest, and they have secured reduced rates on the railroads for them to come. Large delegations are expected from all of these lodges.

Prof. Bryant, of Peace Institute, is perfecting a musical program which will have among the participants the very best talent of the city, and Dr. Kilgo, of Trinity college, is to deliver the annual address. The subject has not yet been announced.

An especial feature of the musical program will be selections by a double male quartette of voices.

The exercises are to be held in Metropolitan Hall, and the public will be invited to attend.

A COLORED COMMITTEE WANTED.

Supt. Mebane Being Queried as to the New Law.

Many inquiries are being received at the office of the superintendent of public instruction, from a number of colored people asking if, under the new school law, providing for the five township school committeemen, the colored people can also have a committee. It seems that they want a separate committee of colored people to act for their schools. The superintendent is answering them to the effect that only the one committee can be appointed and they cannot have a separate committee.

The committee in question has more authority over the schools in their territory than any committee has ever before been vested with. They will hire all the teachers and have absolute control of them. The election is to be held, it will be remembered, in June.

Stokes County Convicts.

Four convicts were brought from Stokes county yesterday and placed in the State prison. All were negroes and their names and terms were as follows: Dave Martin, six years; John Thacker, twenty years; Bob Price, three years, and Will Gentry, one year.

Local News.

Sheriff A. B. Suttle, of Cleveland county, brought two convicts to the State prison yesterday.

The Raleigh Electric Company have met and closed the bargain for five tenbench summer cars together with all the necessary equipment, motors, etc.

Commissions have been issued to W. M. Jones, of Maxton, as captain, Co. E, 3rd regiment, and J. S. McRae, of Maxton, first lieutenant, Co. E, 3rd regiment.

Sheriff Gray and Deputy Sheriff Gray, of Washington county, brought four convicts to the State prison yesterday. One negro comes for twenty years for murder.

The Southern Railway will put on the sleepers from Norfolk to Nashville next Sunday. The Southern claims to make the trip six hours quicker than any other route between these two cities.

Don't forget the baseball game this afternoon at 4 o'clock between Wake Forest and Trinity. This promises to be a splendid game. The admission is 25 cents. The game will be called promptly at 4 o'clock in the Athletic Park.

Complaint is heard from the residents of the northwestern part of the city on account of the noise from the Raleigh cotton factory. They say that the factory whistle disturbs every one in the neighborhood by blowing three times at 6 o'clock to wake up the operatives. However, it is impossible to have a noiseless city.

Much interest is being manifest in Raleigh over the appointment of Mr. Kemp Merritt's successor as director of the Institution for the Blind here. Among those mentioned on the street in this connection are Col. John Nichols, who was once connected with the institution; Mr. C. B. Ray, a prominent Populist and now superintendent of the county home for the aged and infirm; Mr. R. C. Rivers, chief deputy in the sheriff's office and manager of the Caucasian; Mr. A. C. Lehmann, also of Raleigh, and Mr. George Tonnoffski, an assistant in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court.

AS TO MAGISTRATES.

Attorney-General Sends the Governor an Opinion.

It seems that some confusion is being created over the State regarding the new magistrates elected at the polls last November. A large number of them have failed to take the necessary oath of office and also to file the statements of campaign expenses and for the latter cause clerks of the Superior courts have presumed to declare the office vacant in quite a number of instances.

The Governor is being appealed to in many instances, and he has in turn asked for an opinion from Attorney-General Walser. Mr. Walser has just sent his opinion to Governor Russell. The Attorney-General says:

"I have the honor to reply as follows to your letter of the 24th inst: I do not think the neglect or refusal of a candidate for office to file an itemized statement of expenditures when he is elected ipso facto works a forfeiture of his office, although it is a ground of forfeiture, that the forfeiture must be judicially ascertained and declared—88 Am. Dec. 367, and note.

"It is clear that Art. 4, Sec. 28, of the Constitution has by reason of the legislation of 1895, again become operative and that your Excellency has the right to fill all vacancies, where, for any reason, those elected have not qualified, except vacancies caused by death, resignation or causes during the term. Laws of 1885, Chap. 288; The Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 28; Gilmer vs. Holton, 98 N. C. 26."

PLEASED WITH RALEIGH.

Sheriff Settle Entertained by the Shelby Republican-Populist Colony.

Sheriff Settle, of Cleveland county, arrived here yesterday at 2:15 a. m., with two prisoners for the State Prison. He left five others at Monroe for the Union county chain-gang.

Sheriff Settle is a Democrat, but is said to be quite a clever fellow, and despite the unseasonableness of the hour Raleigh's "Shelby Republican Populist colony" was at the depot en mass to meet him. The visiting sheriff was taken in hand by Labor Commissioner J. Y. Hamner, Populist, who entertained him at the Branson House. He was dined at noon by Hon. Julius Baxter Fortune and during the day Mr. W. V. Hall escorted him through the various State departments.

Referring to the Shelby Republican-Populist colony, it will be of interest to know that this organization is in quite a flourishing condition, all members are faring sumptuously every day. North Carolina pie, their favorite diet, is causing them to "flourish as the green bay tree."

Sheriff Settle expresses himself as quite favorably impressed with Raleigh, and her people. He is impressed especially with the abundant evidences of enterprise and prosperity everywhere manifest. He endorses the statement that Raleigh is the livest and most prosperous city in the State.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

Owen Williams, Tarboro; C. A. Cook, Warrenton; J. T. Henry, Cincinnati; Judge Jos. E. Shepherd, city; S. C. Whitten, Henderson; Thos Overby, Henderson; Frank Alston, South Carolina; W. H. Cauthorn, Henderson; Thos. M. Pittinan, Henderson; J. H. Bridges, Henderson; Peter P. Yotes, North Carolina; R. W. Carter, Richmond; E. W. Pou, Smithfield; D. W. Olive, Rowland; L. Z. Hedgepeth, Rowland; J. T. McLean, Rowland; Jno. D. Shaw, Jr., Louisburg; E. A. Alderman, University of North Carolina; Wm. A. Guthrie and wife, Durham; Eugene Holt, Burlington; R. H. Ballance and wife, North Carolina; Mrs. R. G. S. McNeille, Pine Bluff; N. C. McNeill, Pine Bluff; R. R. King, Greensboro; C. H. Goodrich, New York; W. C. Petty, Carthage; Misses Kate and Jannette Badgers, city; Jerome Dowd, Durham; Mrs. T. D. Jones, Durham; J. H. Southgate, Durham; Mrs. W. H. Branson, Durham; Mrs. B. A. Duke, Durham; Eugene B. Duke, Durham; J. E. Stagg, Durham; Jno. W. Marett, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Strause, Rochester, N. Y.; M. I. Stewart, Winston; W. P. Fen, Durham; B. S. Flower, Durham; J. S. Carr, Durham; C. A. Reynolds, Winston; P. H. Lybrook, Winston; R. S. White, Baltimore; J. A. Owens, Baltimore; E. L. Wherf, Boston; B. S. Royster, Oxford; Dr. Francis A. Macon, Henderson; W. L. Baxter, Ridgeway; Robt. Hancock and neice, New Bern; Jas. W. Wilson, Morganton; R. P. Joyce, Danberry; J. H. Fowler, Danberry; G. B. Alford, Holly Springs; Ashley Horne, Clayton; A. T. Merritt, Durham.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

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In new and beautiful lines of Challies, Organdies, Lappet Mull's, Irish Lawns Swiss Mulls, Lattice Lawns, Scotch Dimities, French Jaconets, Linen Batistes.

New Black Goods.

In Silk.		In Wool.	
24-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard,	75c	38 inch Brocade Etamine, per yd,	50c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard,	$1.00	44-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd,	85c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yd,	1.75	48-inch Brocade Etamine per yd,	$1.00
44-inch Hernani, per yard,	2.00	40 inch Plain Etamine, per yd,	65c
22-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd	65c	42-inch Plain Etamine, per yard,	1.00 to 1.25
44 inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd	1.25	44-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd,	68c
23-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd	1.00	48-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd,	85c

1897. SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR. 1897.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers, Black, White, Tan and Chocolate. We have Styles and Shapes cheaper than you ever bought them before. ☞ We sell no shoes that we cannot Guarantee.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. L. COOK.

The Funeral Will be Held This Morning—Sketch of His Life.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock Capt. W. L. Cook died at the home of Mr. Alf Jones on Elm street. This morning at 10 o'clock Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman and Rev. Dr. W. B. Royall will conduct a brief funeral service at Mr. Jones' residence, after which the body will be carried to Capt. Cook's old home, eight miles north of the city, for interment.

Capt. Cook was born near Shotwell, Wake county, July 22, 1824. One sister, Mrs. P. A. Dunn, of Wake Forest, and one daughter, Mrs. Lizzie C. Jones the wife of Mr. Alf Jones, survive him.

Capt. Cook was married three times. His first wife was Miss Terrell, of Wake county. She died in Alabama. His second wife was Miss Fannie Carver, of Pasquotank county, who was the mother of Mrs. Alf. Jones. Some years after her death Capt. Cook married Miss Fannie Dick, of Wright county, Virginia. She died April 11, 1863.

Capt. Cook was a consistent member of the Baptist church for sixty-three years. The past eight years of his life were spent in this city. He was agent for the R. and G. railroad for fourteen years, and four years of this time was during the late war. Capt. Cook spent his declining years in the cheerful home of his daughter, Mrs. Alf. Jones. All that could be done for his comfort in his old age was cheerfully and lovingly done by his noble daughter.

All who knew Capt. Cook loved and admired him. A good, noble, kind and useful man has passed away.

FRIGHTENED THE RAILROADS.

They Misunderstood a Section in the New Revenue Act.

Recently the Charlotte Observer contained a summary of the revenue act of 1897. The following sentence was taken from section 40, schedule C:

"Every railroad, steamboat or canal company, incorporated under the laws of this State, doing business in this State, shall pay to the State a tax on the corporations equal to the sum of 1 per centum upon the gross receipts of said company."

When the officers of the railroad, and other corporations read this they became thoroughly frightened, but upon investigation it was found that this only applied to roads whose property is exempt from taxation, and there are no companies enjoying such favors now. If the following sentence, which is found also in section 40, had been printed, the matter would have been understood:

"No railroad or canal company shall be liable to this tax if its property is taxed, but every railroad or canal company incorporated under the laws or doing business in this State which is liable to a tax upon the value of shares of capital stock and personal property, but exempt from tax upon its real estate held for right of way, station places and workshop location, shall, in addition to other taxes, pay a tax upon said corporation equal to one-half of 1 per centum upon the gross receipts of said company."

Summer School.

President E. A. Alderman, of the University, is in the city. He says that Dr. Manning is improving and will resume his duties next summer when the law school begins. The attendance at this school promises to be larger than at any previous year. Excellent courses have been mapped out for the summer school. Six or eight celebrated teachers from abroad will deliver lectures. Among the celebrated American teachers who will be in the faculty are Dr. McMurray, of Chicago; Prof. Jackman, of Chicago; Dr. Milne, of Albany, and Prof. Gordie, of Hartford, the specialist in history.

Shaw Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the literary departments of Shaw University will be held Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14. The prize reading and the graduating exercises of the department of missionary training will be held on Thursday. At 11 a. m. on Friday will take place the closing commencement exercises. The address will be given by President Whitman, of Columbia University, Washington, D. C.

Supreme Heptasophs.

The Supreme Council of the Improved Order Heptosaphs will meet in Louisville, Ky., on next Tuesday, May 4th. A large attendance is expected—probably 2,000 delegates will attend. R. L. Goodman, District Deputy Supreme Archon, of Greensboro, and a number of Past Archons of subordinate conclaves, will represent the Heptasophs of North Carolina. There are about 700 members of the order in this State.

He Played the Desperado.

Yesterday Sheriff Jones received a telephone message to send an officer to Pace's store on North Person street. Deputy Oates and Justice Roberts went to the scene of the disturbance. They found that a white man named Will Clark had partaken freely of corn whisky, and proceeded to create terror throughout the entire community. He advanced upon Pace's store, armed with a brick, and so frightened the occupants that when the officer reached the spot he found the building barricaded and the neighborhood entirely deserted. The people were closing their houses as if a band of Indians were about to attack them. Clark was arrested and carried before Justice Roberts, who fined him $5 and costs for assault, and $10 and costs for trespass. The fines and costs amounted to $25.90, so Clark went to the roads for about four and a half months.

The Supreme Court.

Opinions handed down on Tuesday afternoon in the Supreme Court were: Heiser vs. Mears, from Buncombe, affirmed; Wikel vs. Commissioners of Jackson, action abates; Wood vs. Bellamy, from Wake, and Lusk vs. Sawyer, and Patterson vs. Southerland, affirmed; Alexander vs. Harkins, from Buncombe, affirmed; Alexander vs. Alexander, from Buncombe, affirmed; Graham vs. O'Brien, from Cherokee, affirmed; Wilson vs. Featherstone, from Buncombe, error; State vs. King, from Graham, new trial; Thompson vs B. and L. Association, from Mecklenburg, error; Chamblee vs. Broughton, from Wake, affirmed; Block vs. Dowd, from Mecklenburg, new trial; Ledbetter vs. Pinner, from Buncombe, affirmed; Wilson vs. Rankin and Featherstone, from Buncombe, affirmed, State vs. Haynes, from Columbus, new trial.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

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Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

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IT PAYS TO TRADE AT JONES'.

Who is Jones, Anyhow?

Jones is the safety valve, the regulator of prices of trade in Raleigh. If it wasn't for Jones you'd have to stick your hand deeper in your pocket than you do now. Jones keeps these high price fellows in check. You'd be paying 5 cents for Calicos today if Jones had not put the price to 3½ cents. Just think of this big shoe sale Jones is having now. Just think of buying fine hand-made shoes, like the other stores are selling at from $2 to $5 the pair, at only $1.28 a pair. No humbug about it—it's an honest, straight truth. Ask anybody you see about it. More than 100 pairs sold Saturday. Just come in and look at them; looks like there's 500 pairs now, but there is not—only about 250 pairs now. This is the biggest shoe sale ever held in the city—no, single in the world about it.. They won't stay here long; they can't at such a price. You wonder how we sell them so cheap. We'll tell you. There was a large number of pairs—about 500 in all. We had to take the lot to get any, so we took the lot; we got them at about 50 cents on the dollar, and that is how we come to be selling them at $1.28 the pair. Not a pair in the lot worth less than $2; plenty of them worth $5. We add to the lot every day, and will keep on doing so until the 500 pairs are sold. We think this week will close the entire line.

Have you seen our new Kid and Silk Gloves; our new Collars and Ties, our new lines of Hosiery, and our latest arrivals in new wash goods. New arrivals almost every day. It pays to trade at

W. E. JONES'.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for $1.25 and $1.50—our price 75c.
Misses Oxford Ties 11½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 65c.
Children's Oxford Ties, 8½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 60c.
Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us.

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from $1.00 to $3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

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